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McKinley's Record as it was never shown before; a revelation of the art of up-to-date practical politics

THE MOST SENSATIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE ERA

Astounding statements regarding McKinley, Mark Hanna, and thousands of office-holders under McKinley's administration

PUBLISHED BY
THE CENTURY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

McKINLEY

IN THE

WITNESS BOX

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BY

DR. C. R. MABEE

THE CENTURY PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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"Great captains with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes."

—*Lowell.*

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DEDICATED

TO THE

TOILING AND PRODUCING MASSES

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

EMPEROR WILLIAM I. OF CANTON,
As the Trusts would like to have him styled.

NOTICE.

The main requisite of publications pertaining to affairs of a political nature, is that the information be reliable.

The statements herein contained are made upon the highest authority, the greater portion being taken from the Records of the proceedings of the U. S. Senate and Congress and from Reports on file in Washington.

The author desires to express his indebtedness to a large number of Senators, Congressmen, Officers and Sailors in the U. S. Navy, Officers and Privates in the U. S. Army, Officers of the Intelligence Bureaus of the Navy and War Departments of England and France, Governors and Officers of States and Newspapermen, who have contributed most cordially, signed statements, affidavits, statistics and other information that has been of very great service.

C. R. MABEE, M. D.

Cleveland, June, 1900.

LIKE CLAY IN THE HANDS OF THE POTTER.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

In 1896, M. A. Hanna, the multi-millionaire speculator of Cleveland, who was chairman of the National Republican Committee, and "business manager" of the Republican party, nominated and elected, William McKinley of Canton, Ohio, President of the United States at a cost to the Republican Committee of $16,385,040.

While it would be unjust to slander the fair name of Marcus Aurelius Hanna, yet, the policy pursued by McKinley and his administration since its inauguration in office, has been so opposed to the interests of the toiling and producing masses, and in favor of the privileged classes, that the author was led to examine into the present status of affairs and also into the record of our (not war, but politically made) Major McKinley.

The purpose of this book is therefore to place before those whose time will not permit them to enter the subject in detail the true position in which they have been placed by the three-year rule of a figurehead who is entirely controlled by influences that are a menace to the future of our republic.

Some may smile at this statement, but they are people who, not being capable of thinking for themselves, allow Tom Platt, Mark Hanna, Russell Sage and others, to think for them.

Here in a Christian country, a country dotted with school-houses and filled with churches, a country second to none in all the world, we find, at the close of the nineteenth century, the Chief Executive participating in a Reign of Fraud and Conspiracy, and employing the same low and devilish tactics as were used by Louis Napoleon and Nero centuries ago.

He and his administration have suppressed facts, censored dispatches, refused to enlighten the people, re-

fused Congress the right to be informed regarding the expenditure of money in Cuba, broken iron-clad contracts with citizens of other countries, made our Nation guilty of duplicity, refused to impart knowledge regarding the Philippines, suppressed the publication of the army death-roll, ignored the Declaration of Independence, the Monroe Doctrine and our Constitution, defied our highest tri-

HANNA—"TEAR OFF THAT RAGGED CORNER, MAC."

bunal, the Supreme Court, converted our Republic into an Empire, established Militarism and Imperialism, run our National expenses up to $10 per capita, per annum, furnished protection to trusts under the tariff to such an extent that the authorized issue of Industrial Trust Certificates in one year, 1899, exceeded six billion dollars, inaugurated a despotic rule over the Porto Ricans, forcibly

annexed the Cubans, ordered American soldiers in the Philippines to shoot down the natives of those islands because they ask for the same liberty that our fathers fought for one hundred and twenty-four years ago, declared war without the consent of Congress and loaned over fifty million dollars to banks without interest.

All these conditions we see at the close of the nineteenth century, are the very identical conditions that led to the downfall of Rome, Spain and of the man McKinley loves to boast he most resembles, Napoleon Bonaparte.

I desire you to consider these conditions as they exist and from an unprejudiced standpoint. Do not allow yourself to be chloroformed by Republican newspapers or drugged by arguments manufactured by the favored classes to enable them to press deeper into your brow the crown of thorns already placed there by the trusts.

There is scarcely a manufactured article in general use that is not controlled by a trust of some kind. All these trusts apply to Mark Hanna the "business manager" of the "Republican party" for "Protection" and "Immunity" in "evading the law." It is needless to say, that they get it.

"Liberty," "Justice' and "self-government" are fast becoming things of the past. The "Leading Statesman" has already been replaced by the "Business Manager."

Free trade between the Colonies and the States will follow the establishment of McKinley's Colonial Policy without much delay. Such has been the policy of England, which he tries to imitate.

The question before the country is this:—

Shall the laboring and producing classes of America be subjected to a direct and never-ending competition with the underpaid and half-clad laborers of Asia, or shall the Republic of America be transformed into a colonial Empire with like consequences to the laboring classes?

This is the greatest question ever submitted to the American laboring man. A way of escape is before you. Will you accept it? Your future will be decided Nov. 6th, 1900.

I have traced McKinley from the time he first saw the light of day, to the present; from the rear end of a

country store at Niles, Ohio, to the White House at Washington. I have followed him from Niles to Poland, from Poland to the battle fields of West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland and back to Poland, from Poland to Lorain, from Poland to Canton, from Canton to Columbus and

PRESIDENT McKINLEY PREPARING HIS MESSAGE.

from Canton to Washington and have found his life to be a great and grand Conglomeration of Inconsistencies dotted here and there with trickery, deceit, and prayer, and bordered with blunders, extravagance and hypocrisy.

I have examined McKinley's war history from his

enlistment to his discharge, but I fail to agree with his paid biographer, Mr. Porter, on anything but minor points. His tariff history is nothing to his credit, while his war record is much less. To corroborate my statements the Republican party have but to refer to the Records of the Civil War and Sheridan's Memoirs.

McKINLEY—"Father, I cannot tell a lie; I cut it with my little hatchet."

I have reviewed his political tactics (not principles) from a Canton ward heeler to an Imperial Huckster, but I fail to find one instance where he has ever been placed in office, that manufacturers and money interests were not at the bottom of it. His history shows that he has not only catered to this class but that he has solicited aid from

THIS PIG WENT TO MARKET.

them upon promises and propositions that were without exception detrimental to the interests of the masses.

He appears before the classes with a countenance, scheduled as it were, with exorbitant duties, then turns to the masses with his face of tariff reform.

After being clothed and fed by the taxpayers for twenty-one years, on the eve of his first nomination for President we find him a bankrupt, owing over $100,000. Who do we find coming to his Rescue? Myron T. Herrick, President of the American Bankers' Association, collected this amount from moneyed interests and wiped out his indebtedness. Not able to save himself from bankruptcy and mortgaged by bankers; what can the Nation expect of such a man?

In order to place the present condition of affairs before the common people in the most forcible manner I have chosen the allegorical form, by placing in the mouth of Uncle Sam questions that the American public desire to ask McKinley, and by placing in the mouth of McKinley replies that McKinley's history and the history of his administration would compel him to make in any court of Justice.

Very truly yours,

C. R. MABEE, M. D.

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA.

"If Willie is a good boy, and minds papa and nursie, they will try to let him keep the pretty house until he is eight years old."

McKINLEY IN THE WITNESS BOX.

U. S.—Your name in full?
McK.—Wm. McKinley.
U. S.—Where do you reside?
McK.—At Washington, D. C.
U. S.—Where were you born?
McK.—Niles, Ohio.
U. S.—On what date.
McK.—On Jan. 29th, 1843.
U. S.—Were you born on a farm or in the village?
McK.—In the village.
U. S.—What was your father's name?
McK.—Wm. McKinley, Sr.
U. S.—What was his occupation?
McK.—He was foreman in an iron plant.
U. S.—Your mother was a good woman, did you inherit many of her good traits?
McK.—But very few.
U. S.—Your father was noted for his stability; did you inherit much of this.
McK.—Very little, if any.
U. S.—How many brothers have you?
McK.—One.
U. S.—What is your brother's name?
McK.—Abner McKinley.
U. S.—Where does he live?
McK.—In New York City.
U. S.—Where did your parents move when they left Niles?
McK.—To Poland.
U. S.—Where is Poland?
McK.—Seven miles south of Youngstown, Ohio.
U. S.—Why did they move there?
McK.—To give me an opportunity to attend the Poland Academy.

U. S.—Is this the Academy Mr. Porter talked so much about in his book extolling your magnificent career, which was published for the express purpose of furthering your nomination and election as president of the United States.

McK.—It is.

U. S.—How old were you when you joined that Poland church?

McK.—Sixteen years.

U. S.—Why did you join this church?

McK.—Because people wanted me to join.

U. S.—Had you received a change of heart, been born again, as they express it?

McK.—No, Sir.

U. S.—Did'nt you say you had when you applied for membership?

McK.—I did.

U. S.—You just joined the church because people wanted you to do it?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Are you a professing Christian to-day, and if so, what church has the honor of owning your membership?

McK.—I am a professing Christian and belong to the M. E. Church at Canton, Ohio.

U. S.—In other words, you are now and always have been a religious hypocrite?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Where were you when the war broke out.

McK.—At Poland.

U. S.—What is the population of Poland.

McK.—About 250.

U. S.—What company was recruited from your town.

McK.—Co. E. of the 23rd O. V. I.

U. S.—Did you offer your services to your country at once?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that a great amount of pressure had to be brought to bear with you to get you to enlist at all and that you were the very last to enlist in this company?

McK.—It is.
U. S.—Did you ever kill a Confederate?
McK.—No.
U. S.—Did you ever fire a gun in an engagement?
McK.—No, sir.
U. S.—Did you ever carry a gun in an engagement?
McK.—No.
U. S.—What did you do when you went to war.
McK.—I was Company Cook.
U. S.—What is the army phrase for Company Cooks.

WHERE MCKINLEY DECIDED TO ENLIST.

McK.—Soup Jacks.
U. S.—Is it not a fact that Soup Jacks were a class of restless, troublesome people that were totally unfit for anything else?
McK.—As a rule.
U. S.—Were you under the effect of liquor when you enlisted.
McK.—No, sir.
U. S.—Where did you make up your mind to enlist?
McK.—In a tavern.
U. S.—What was the name of the tavern?
McK.—The Old Sparrow Tavern.

U. S.—Did they sell whiskey there?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that as an inducement to get you to enlist, the members of your Co. told you they would have you appointed cook so that you could be in the rear and out of the range of bullets?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—What date was it that they took you into the bar-room and had you enlist?

McK.—June 11th, 1861.

McKINLEY WAS HIS COMPANY'S COOK.

U. S.—Why was it that you broke down and carried on like a baby when you left for the front, when you knew you would not be exposed to the hardships and risks as would your companions?

McK.—I was afraid I would never return.

U. S.—Where were you on the 17th of September, 1862, which was the bloodiest day in the annals of the civil war?

McK.—At the battle of Antietam.

U. S.—Were you still a cook?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—How far in the rear of the army did you have your cooking establishment during this battle?

McK.—Three miles.

U. S.—When did the battle commence?

McK.—At dawn.

U. S.—Did your company have any breakfast?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Did you have your breakfast?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Did your company have any dinner?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Did you have your dinner?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Did your company have any supper?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Did you have your supper?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—You always provided for yourself first?

McK.—I did.

U. S.—Why was it that when you knew the soldiers had a hard morning's fight on empty stomachs that you did not take them coffee and meat at noon?

McK.—I had the camp so far in the rear of the battle that a lunch could not be carried to them.

U. S.—Why did you set your cooking camp so far in the rear?

McK.—Because I desired the provisions to be out of danger.

U. S.—When did you finally furnish the boys with a lunch?

McK.—At sundown.

U. S.—Is this part of your great war record?

McK.—Yes, sir, I suppose it is.

U. S.—What did you do in the latter part of 1862?

McK.—I drove army mules in Maryland.

U. S.—How many times were you under fire during the war?

McK.—Twice.

U. S.—At Antietam and where else?

McK.—At the battle of Winchester, Va.

The Anglo-Saxon Wars.

	AMERICAN.	BRITISH.
Troops in field.....	60,000	240,000
Money expended...	$250,000,000	$300,000,000

If McKinley wants to imitate England, why was it he did not go about his war in an economical business-like way?

The English fought a stronger enemy, better equipped and better trained than the Filippinos.

The English had three disadvantages that the Americans did not have.

1st. Their base of supplies was 900 miles distant.

2nd. They fought an inland enemy.

3rd. The African fighting grounds covered twice as much territory as the entire island of Luzon.

The British-Boer war was practically closed in eight months. The Philippine war has lasted twenty-six months. There are more troops in the Philippines now than on any previous occasion, and General McArthur is still sending for more.

This statement is unassailable, and shows that the Philippine war is either one of blunders or one waged solely for plunder and pillage.

U. S.—In what capacity were you acting at this battle?

McK.—I was a messenger.

U. S.—Why was it you did not continue your position as Company Cook?

McK.—Because I was accused by my comrades of selling portions of the commissary supplies and pocketing the money.

U. S.—Well, isn't it a fact that you did do this, not on one occasion but whereever and whenever you got an opportunity?

McKINLEY DRIVING ARMY MULES IN MARYLAND.

McK.—It is.

U. S.—When you saw that the rebels were getting the best of the Northern army at Winchester why did you go to the chaplain and say, "Let's get out of here or we will be killed?"

McK.—I did not ask the chaplain to go with me, I went alone?

U. S.—But General Sheridan says on page 82 of his memoirs that while he was riding to Winchester to rally his men, he met you and the chaplain seven miles in the rear of the army running to beat h— in the opposite direction.

McK.—I remember meeting Sheridan, but I did not think it would be possible for him to rally the soldiers and turn defeat into victory as he did.

U. S.—Sheridan said the minister was a better rider than yourself and that you were a short distance behind him.

McK.—That is true. I followed him up.

U. S.—Was it not your "plain duty" to have remained at the front with your command and to have stood by your commanding general instead of deserting your com-

McKINLEY'S FLIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

rades and your country in the very hour at which you were most needed.

McK.—It was.

U. S.—When you saw the first flash from Gen. Early's cannons at Cedar Creek, what did you do?

McK.—I retired to the rear.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that Porter's 1896 campaign sketch of your war record is nothing but a series of lies told to him by yourself?

McK.—I compiled the statements myself for Mr. Porter.

U. S.—How much did Mr. Porter get for publishing your false statements?

McK.—$5,000.00.

U. S.—Who paid it to him.

McK.—Mark Hanna.

U. S.—What else did he get.

McK.—He got a government position shortly after I was inaugurated as President.

U. S.—Yourself and Mr. Hanna then, both paid this Republican Journalist for humbugging the public and hiding your true record from the public?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—You pose as a hero in war?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—As a patriot in peace?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—As a Christian in church?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—They call you Major. Were you promoted from Company Cook to be a Major for gallant services.

McK.—No.

U. S.—Does the records of the civil war show that you were a Major at the close of the war.

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Why and when were you promoted to Major?

McK.—I was promoted to Major after the war for political purposes.

U. S.—Who did you marry?

McK.—Ida Saxton, daughter of Banker Saxton.

U. S.—Did you have any property, mortgages or valuable stocks when you were married?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Where did you move when you left Poland.

McK.—To Canton, Ohio.

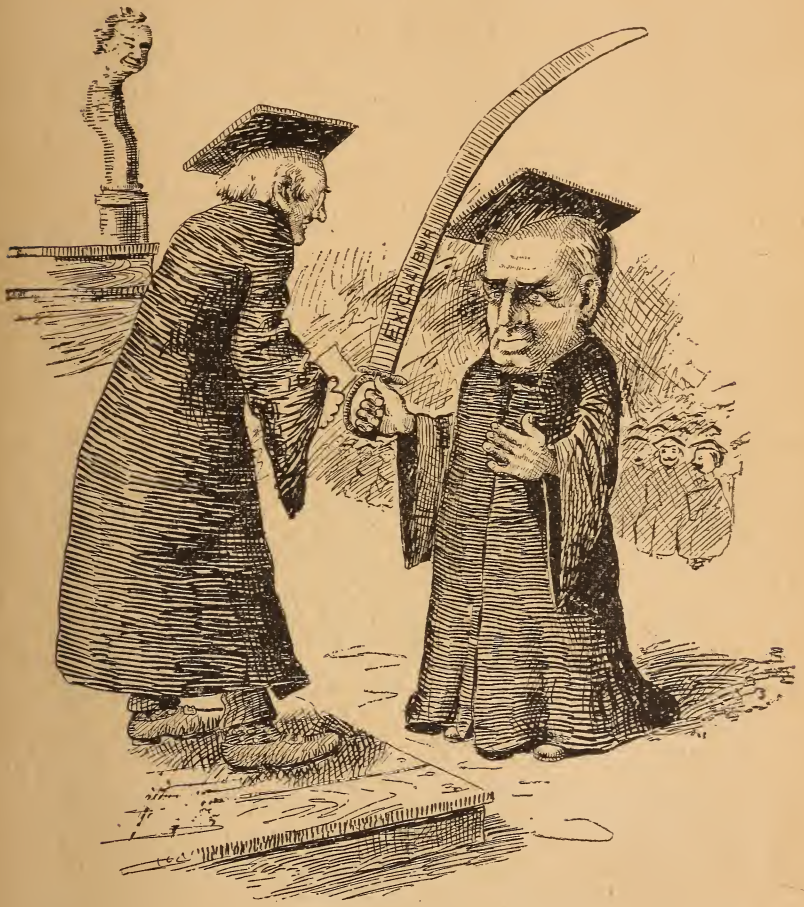
U. S.—What did you do in Canton?

McK.—Studied law.

McKinley Graft.

U. S.—Did you ever try a law suit in your life outside of the Justice Court without help.

McK.—No, sir.



NEWS ITEM.—"McKINLEY HAS BEEN MADE DOCTOR OF LAW." CANTON DISPATCH. "HE ONLY WON TWO LAW SUITS IN HIS LIFE."

U. S.—Did you ever make one dollar out of law in your entire career more than was necessary to keep you?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—What was the first political office you ever ran for?

McK.—I was elected district attorney of Stark Co., O., by a small majority.

U. S.—When you came up for re-election isn't it a fact that the people were so disgusted with your crooked legal proceedings that even a large number of sober-minded Republicans turned you down and assisted in the election of a Democrat?

McK.—I was defeated for re-election.

U. S.—What reason have you to offer for your defeat for re-election to Congress?

McK.—The same causes that defeated me for district attorney.

U. S.—How many years have the citizens of the U. S. clothed you and fed you?

McK.—Twenty-four years.

U. S.—While in Congress you confidentially told a friend of yours when he asked you to subscribe to the campaign fund that you had only received three rake-offs during the last session and that two of them were small. Now, were these solicited by you or offered to you?

McK.—They were solicited by me.

U. S.—In what business or profession are you engaged in at the present time?

McK.—I am following my profession which is politics.

U. S.—What political office do you hold?

McK.—I am President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval and Military forces thereof.

U. S.—How long have you been in this profession?

McK.—For twenty-six years.

U. S.—You are no doubt quite an experienced politician?

McK.—I am, sir.

U. S.—Being a politician of vast experience I sup-

pose that like others, your duties are to look after yourself and friends first.

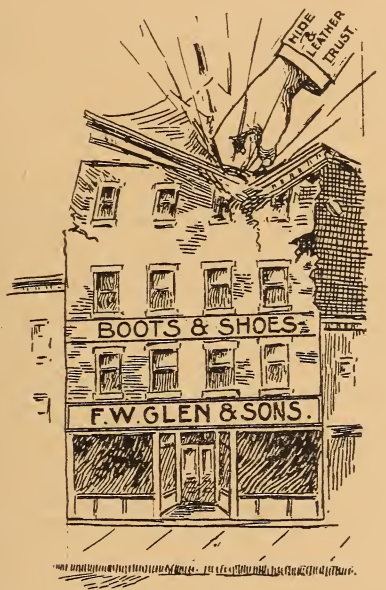
McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Who are your friends?

McK.—The parties through whose influence I was elected.

U. S.—To whose credit have you posted your election?

McK.—I was elected President of the United States by men who, since my election have been very prominently



A Victim of the Hide and Leather Trust.

connected with the iron, copper, cotton, chemical, steel, axe, tool, sugar, telephone, bicycle, car, foundry, cement, cotton oil, nut, electric, felt, glue, hide leather, ice, jute, last, linseed, lithograph, malting, gun, projectile, pastry, radiator, stove, school furniture, sewer pipe, ship-building, silk, smelting, refining, wire, hook, straw board, thread, tin plate, tobacco, type-founders, window glass, woolen, wringing, paper, asphalt, snuff, brick, fish, oyster, borax, brass, billiard table, fruit, coke, steamboat, brewing, beef,

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Holds that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

WILLIAM McKINLEY

Holds that all men are not created equal; that they were not endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that governments do not derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

If the Republicans deny this statement remind them, that actions speak louder than words, and refer them to the sale of Porto Rico to the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts, to the sale of Cuba to Van Horne, Morgan, Sage and others, to the sale of the Philippines to Legarda, Palanca and Carman, and then ask them to refer you to the date of the last elections in these islands.

milk, car-brake, water power, rubber tire, match, storage battery, vehicle, telegraph, aristo, towing, cigar, safe, fibre, automobile, car wheel, elevator, steam pump, kodack, dredge, glass, smokeless powder, woodenware, biscuit, carbon, cash register, enameling, lead, salt, saw, screw, shear, starch, tube, wall paper, cotton-yarn, flour, laundry, plate glass, baking powder, rope and twine, pottery, paper-box, typewriter, gas, zinc, cast iron, bobbin and shuttle, envelope, varnish, marble, air-brake, underwear, ore, belt, broom, coffee, raisin, shingle, lumber, threshing-machine, oil cloth, shovel, soap, eaves trough, drug, playing card, beer, whiskey, coffin, dynamite, and about 2,000 other trusts.

U. S.—Who aided you most in your election?

McK.—The combines and corporations.

U. S.—What salary does your position pay?

McK.—$50,000.00 per year and household expenses.

U. S.—What is your manager's name?

McK.—M. A. Hanna.

U. S.—Your manager is undoubtedly entitled to a very large salary, how much do you pay him?

McK.—Nothing.

U. S.—Does he pay anything for the privilege of managing you?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Mr. Hanna being a multi-millionaire, how can he afford to act as your manager without remuneration?

McK.—He cannot.

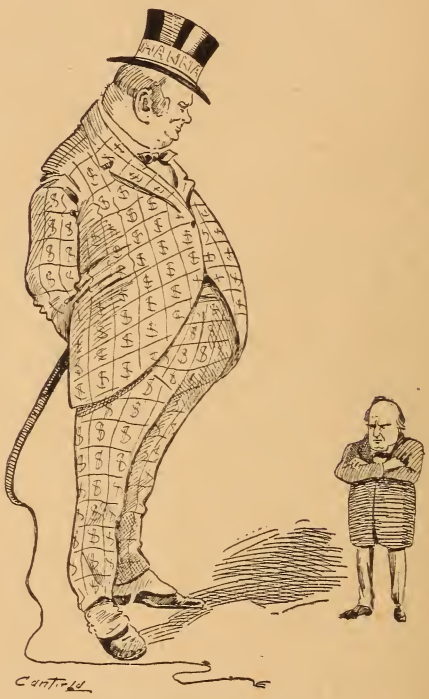
U. S.—Does Mark get his renumeration here, or is he expecting it in the next world?

McK.—He gets it here.

U. S.—Have you and your manager had a settlement since March 4, 1897?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—When you got up the McKinley bill where did you get your matter?



MANAGER AND TRAINER.

McK.—From Mills of Texas.

U. S.—What important changes did you make in the Mills bill that would warrant the honor of its framing to go to you?

McK.—None whatever; but two clauses of note were changed, the other changes were merely increases in duty.

U. S.—You stole supposed honor in this case?

McK.—Supposed honor is money in politics, and in this case it elevated me from a practically unrecognized congressman to one of national repute.

U. S.—Mr. Foran's claim, then, that you were a

BEGINNING TO DO BUSINESS

minor affair until you concocted the plan of stealing the Mills Bill is true?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—It is claimed in Washington that the money you received from the passage of the McKinley Bill is the

only money that was ever paid to you direct for your vote and influence, except when you were Governor of Ohio Is that true?

McK.—It is.

U. S.—How many times has the Pennsylvania Railroad furnished you with special trains and special cars to make your trips to Canton?

McK.—Five times.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad has not charged you one cent for transportation since March 4th, 1897?

McK.—It is.

U. S.—The Penn Route is over 100 miles longer than the B. & O. and its connections from Washington to Canton. Why don't you travel by the Baltimore & Ohio?

McK.—Because the Pennsylvania system is under obligations to me. I ordered Secretary Alger and later on Secretary Root to ship all army supplies and troops bound and returning from the Philippines by that route on the pretext that the Penn would save time and to pay a little higher rate to them than other lines had offered.

U. S.—Is this the only obligation?

McK.—No, sir. The Pennsylvania Railroad was paid a large sum to carry visitors, as Hanna called them, to Canton to visit me in the fall of '96.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that in order to get even with you for your favoritism to the Penn, the B. & O., which is its main competitor, placed the finest special train that ever pulled out of Washington at the disposal of Admiral Dewey?

McK.—It is.

U. S.—Does Hanna ever pay any railroad fare or charges for special cars?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—How does he usually ride?

McK.—He has passes on all lines.

U. S.—Does the law allow U. S. officials to dabble in State politics?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—When you were appealed to by the citizens of Michigan why was it, then, that you did not enforce this law and pull the Michigan federal officeholders out of the Pingree taxation fight at Lansing, Michigan?

McK.—Because Pingree wanted to make the railroad, express, telephone and telegraph companies pay about $2,500,000 worth of taxes that the farmers and laborers have always been paying for them, and Senators Burrows and McMillan had a deal on by which I was to do nothing to aid Pingree and the common people, and everything possible to aid the corporations.

U. S.—What is the difference between Pingree and Senator McMillan?

McK.—Pingree is a statesman and McMillan a politician.

U. S.—Wherein does a statesman and politician differ?

McK.—A statesman works for his country, while a politician expects his country to do something for him.

U. S.—How about Hanna, Platt, Dick, Gage and the rest of your clique, including yourself — are they politicians or statesmen?

McK.—Politicians.

U. S.—Pingree's taxation bill was defeated?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—By the influence of the federal officeholders?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—If you had done your "Plain Duty" by withdrawing federal opposition to Pingree's Bill, you would have forced the corporations to pay their just taxes and have saved the farmers, laborers and common people of Michigan from paying $2,500,000 of taxes which they do not owe?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Has Senator McMillan any interest in Michigan telephones?

McK.—Yes, sir; he is president of the Michigan Bell Co.

THE COMMENCEMENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

U. S.—Has Senator Platt any interests in any of these companies Pingree desired to be made to pay their proper share of the taxes?

McK.—Yes, sir; Platt is president of the U. S. Express Co.

U. S.—Has Senator Depew any Michigan interests that would have been affected by Pingree's Bill?

McK.—Yes, sir. He is interested in the Michigan

Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads and also in the Western Union Telegraph Co.

U. S.—To come right down to facts, was it not the influence of these three U. S. Senators that prevented you from doing your "Plain Duty" toward the common people of Michigan and indirectly toward every farmer and mechanic in the United States?

McK.—It was.

U. S.—If Pingree's Bill had passed what would have been the result?

McK.—Every state in the union would have passed laws making these and similar corporations pay their taxes.

U. S.—How much money would this have placed in the hands of the common people, to which it properly belongs?

McK.—About $60,000,000.00 per year.

U. S.—And you are the one and the only one to blame for this system of robbery which in the course of a few years will run into thousands of millions of dollars?

McK.—I was placed here by these people and what could I do?

U. S.—By what political crooks were you nominated and elected governor of Ohio?

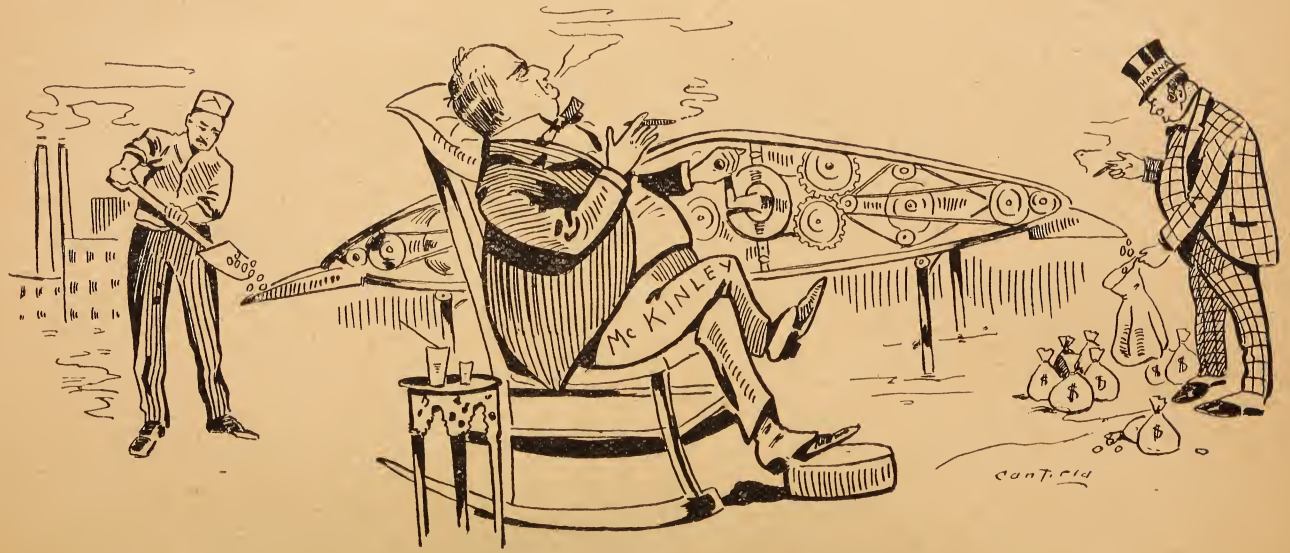
McK.—By machine politics and by promising thousands of people offices if they would spend their time and money in my interests.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that even your personal friends admit that in all the history of Ohio there never was a candidate for governor who promised so many positions in exchange for influence?

McK.—It is.

U. S.—You promised to make one man superintendent of a state institution and after he had been to see you four or five times, and you had put him off each time, what did you tell him one afternoon at 4 o'clock?

McK.—I told him not to get nervous, to go home and



THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE,
(Invented by M. A. Hanna.)

rest perfectly contented, for it would only be a few days until I would appoint him.

U. S.—Did he go home satisfied that he would get the appointment, and that you would be a man of your word and appoint him?

McK.—He did.

U. S.—What did your faithful friend read in his paper the next morning?

McK.—He read that I had appointed another man.

U. S.—Had you appointed the other man before the gentleman called?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Why did you lie to him?

McK.—To get rid of him, like I did to a hundred others.

U. S.—Did you get rid of him?

McK.—No, he came back the next day.

U. S.—What did he say when he came back?

McK. — He walked into my office without any ceremony, talked loud enough to be heard in Cincinnati, called me a dirty liar and a - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - and everything else he could lay his tongue to, made my typewriter so nervous she hasn't got over it yet, and dumfounded a newspaper reporter who had been in the service for twenty years.

U. S.—Did you order him out of your office?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—What did you say to him?

McK.—Nothing.

U. S.—What did you do?

McK.—I just sat there and took it.

U. S.—What did you say to yourself?

McK.—My ——.

U. S.—What did you do when he went out?

McK.—Took a long breath.

U. S.—Then what did you do?

McK.—I turned to the reporter and said "there is some satisfaction in knowing that you represent a staunch Republican paper."

U. S.—What did you say to your stenographer when the reporter left and you were alone with her?

McK.—I told her I had about fifty more like him on my staff and asked her if she could not invent some way of getting rid of them other than this route.

U. S.—What did she say?

McK.—"Do unto others as you would others would do unto you."

U. S.—Did you follow her advice?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Why?

LITTLE PLANK, BIG PUFF.

McK.—I did not want to go back to Canton and starve to death trying to practice law.

U. S.—But she gave you good advice. She quoted one of the Commandments.

McK.—The Commandments are not the same now as they used to be. Mark Hanna and I got at them and gave them a general overhauling.

U. S.—What kind of a scheme was entered into between yourself, Hanna and Otis on the one side and G. W. Carman of San Francisco and A. Palanca of Manila on the other side?

McK.—We sold Carman and Palanca the sole right to store goods in bond, and every article which goes into the custom house at Manila in bond must go into their warehouse and be subject to such charges as they see fit to impose.

U. S.—What other devilish scheme did you enter into with these scoundrels?

McK.—We sold them the exclusive right to transfer passengers and baggage ashore from steamers.

U. S.—Under what name is this transfer business conducted?

McK.—The Travellers' Transfer Company.

U. S.—What are their rates?

McK.—One dollar for each person and for each piece of baggage.

U. S.—One dollar for a grip?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—What other privileges did you grant them?

McK.—We gave them the privilege to send their drummers out to the ships with the customs guard and to tell the passengers that there is no other way by which they can get ashore.

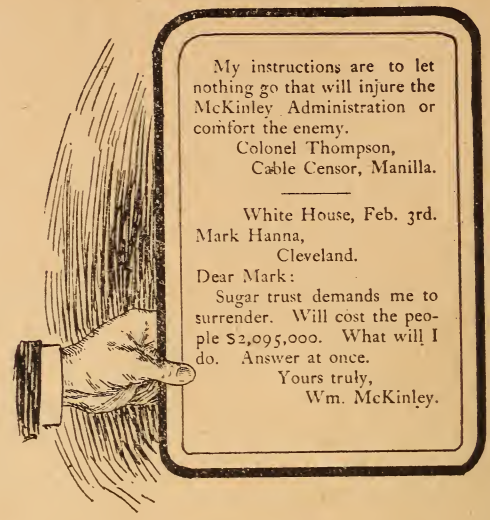
U. S.—Who issued the military order that all passengers and baggage must go ashore in the launches of this company?

McK.—General Otis.

U. S.—Under what pretext was this order issued?

McK.—That if the landing was done by this company there would be less danger of smuggling in insurrectos and Chinamen.

U. S.—The transportation lines doing business in all tropical ports without exception place their own launches at the disposal of their passengers who desire to make a landing, which is nothing but just and right. Why is it that when an American buys a ticket from 'Frisco to Manila that you do not compel the companies to land him and his baggage at Manila instead of throwing him off



My instructions are to let nothing go that will injure the McKinley Administration or comfort the enemy.

Colonel Thompson,
Cable Censor, Manilla.

White House, Feb. 3rd.

Mark Hanna,
Cleveland.

Dear Mark:

Sugar trust demands me to surrender. Will cost the people $2,095,000. What will I do. Answer at once.

Yours truly,
Wm. McKinley.

TOTAL CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES TO JUNE 15, 1900.

Killed	1,683
Died of wounds	1,801
Died of disease	2,722
Wounded	2,428
Total	8,634

Despite the bland optimism of Generals Otis and Schwan, all reports from the front show that there has been no substantial abatement in the resistance of the natives.

into money grabbers' launches, two miles out in the bay?

McK.—I could do nothing. Hanna had the plans all laid before I was notified regarding it.

U. S.—How about the charges of favoritism and

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA.

"What have you got those funny clothes on for, Papa?"

"I'm getting ready to pose as the Workingman's Friend during the campaign, Willie."

corruption against the custom officials and also against certain minor officials in the quartermaster's department?

McK.—They are very strong.

U. S.—Do the enlisted men who act as police in Manila get any percentage of the rake-offs from gambling and disorderly houses?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—How do you know this?

McK.—Because they complain that their percentage is too small.

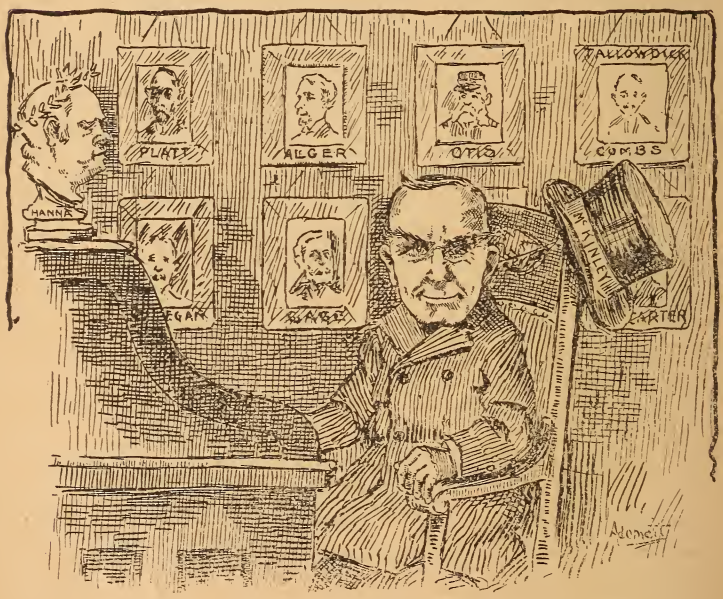
U. S.—What is their percentage?

McK.—It was 16 per cent, but now it is 20.

U. S.—Who gets the balance?

McK.—The higher officers.

U. S.—What nationality was Otis' friend, Legarda?



OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE.

McK.—A 'Pino.

U. S.—What nationality is Palanca?

McK.—He is a Chinaman.

U. S.—Why was it that when the lake (Laguna de

Bay) country was in the hands of the insurgents that the guards were instructed that only Carman's, Palanca's and Legarda's cargoes should be allowed to pass up the river?

McK.—These men were given a special privilege to trade while others could not. Otis was no saint.

U. S.—Who is the richest man in Manila?

McK.—Legarda.

U. S.—What was he formerly?

McK.—A Filipino sympathizer.

U. S.—Was not the trust which Gen. Otis placed in Legarda a matter of general regret to the army?

McK.—It was. Legarda seemed to stand well with Otis and the insurgent leaders both at the same time. Otis always allowed him to pass back and forward between the American and insurgent lines when the same privilege was denied to others.

U. S.—When a ship arrives in Manila bay, explain what takes place.

McK.—A custom guard of soldiers is sent aboard her at once. Their duty is to see that no arms, ammunition, Chinamen or insurgents get ashore. The soldiers occupy a cabin and the ship feeds them and they expect at the same time to be given all the drinks they desire. When the ship weighs anchor to leave the port they go to the agent of the steamer in Manila and demand a bonus of $5.00 per day for the time they spent aboard drinking the company's whisky. If the agent refuses to be thus blackmailed the guard gets even with him by insisting that they want certain packages as they go over the sides examined for contraband of war, thus delaying the unloading of ships whose time is valuable to their owners.

U. S.—Who conducts the railroads in the Philippines?

McK.—The army.

U. S.—So the army has gone into the railroad business?

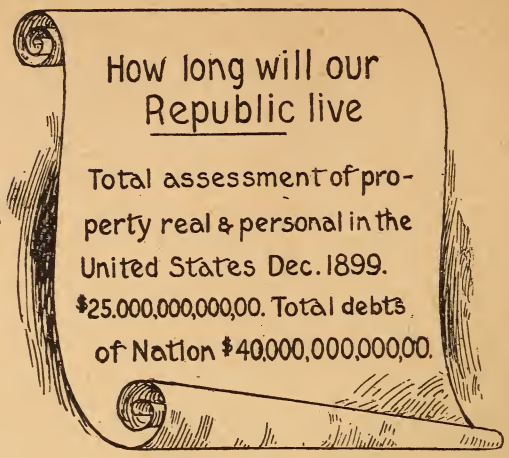
McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—How are they getting along?

McK.—Pretty well, from the the officers' standpoint.

How many trains are running a day on the main line?

McK.—One train each way.


How long will our
Republic live
Total assessment of property real & personal in the United States Dec. 1899.
$25.000,000,000,00. Total debts of Nation $40,000,000,000,00.

STORY IN FIGURES.

The ordinary annual expenditures of the Government averaged in President Harrison's term $361,291,323.

They averaged in President Cleveland's second term $360,418,546.

They have averaged in President McKinley's term $514,480,254.

The cost of running the Government is thus seen to have been increased by nearly $154,000,000 a year ever since Mr. McKinley was inaugurated. And this is not accounted for by the extraordinary disbursements of the war, which are not included in these "ordinary expenditures."

The outlay for war is a separate matter, and it accounts in the increase of the public debt by $200,000,000 since Mr. McKinley's inauguration.

The financial record of the Administration may therefore be summed up in a sentence. It has added nearly 13,000,000 a month to the regular running expenses of the Government and added $1.70 per capita to the National burden of debt.

Corrupt men have had ample opportunity in the Philippines. Greater if anything, than those offered in Cuba. The distance from Washington has so far lent immunity, but sooner or later the fact will be discovered.

Colonialism leads to corruption, and the expose in Cuba is but a preliminary showing when compared to the tornado of dishonesty which will be in evidence when all the facts are made known.

U. S.—What is the name of the main line?

McK.—The Malolos Valley.

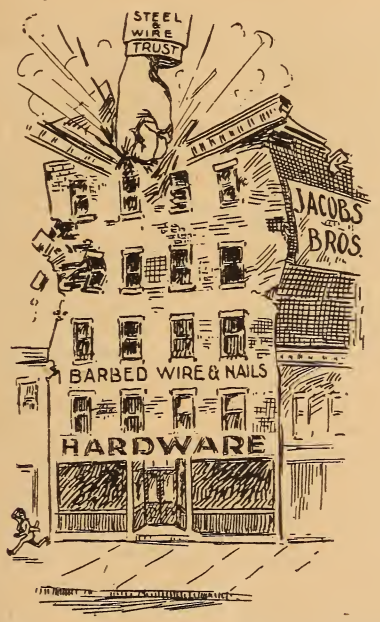
U. S.—How much of the rolling stock on this line was destroyed?

McK.—About 80 per cent.

U. S.—How long has this road been running since it was reorganized by the soldiers?

McK.—About two months?

U. S.—If you were a farmer over in the Malolos Val-



A VICTIM OF THE STEEL AND WIRE TRUST.

ley and wanted to get your rice to market, how would you go about to do it?

McK.—I would "tip" the sergeant, for otherwise my rice would remain at the depot till it sprouted.

U. S.—Why would you have to tip the sergeant?

McK.—Because with only one train a day and the warehouses blocked up with freight, what show would I have to get my rice out unless I tipped him?

Uncle Sam—And your reign is drawing to a close.

ROME AND SPAIN, FELL!

Are we not following in their foot-steps?

Like ancient Kings and Rulers McKinley has suppressed facts. He has censored dispatches. He has refused to enlighten the people. He refused congress the right to be informed on the expenditures of money in Cuba. He refused to impart knowledge regarding the Philippines. His legislation has been against the masses and in favor of the classes.

HIGH TAXATION. ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES. IMPERIALISM. MILITARISM.

U. S.—How many provinces are there in the Island of Luzon?

McK.—Twenty-six.

U. S.—In how many of these have the insurgents been subdued?

McK.—In two provinces.

U. S—What are these?

McK.—Cavite and Bataan.

U. S.—What have you done in the other twenty-four provinces?

McK.—We have soldiers at Vigan in Ilocos Sur, at S. Fernando in La Union, at Lingayen in Pangasinan, at Iba in Zambales, at Balayan in Batangas, at Batangas in Batangas, and at inland towns like Tarlac, S. Isidor, Bocolor, Maloca and Morong.

U. S.—Vigan, S. Fernando, Lingayen, Iba, Balayan and Batangas are seaport towns on the coast and offer special opportunities for plunder by custom officials. Is this the reason why Otis garrisoned these points?

McK.—They were garrisoned because of the custom receipts.

U. S.—Did Otis sell landing and warehouse privileges in these ports the same as he did in the port of Manila?

McK.—He did.

U. S.—Have you made any progress in subduing the rebels (as you call them) in the provinces of North Ilocas, Bangnet, Cagayan, Isabela, Bontoc, Lepanto, Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya and Principe in the north and Albany, Camarines Sur, Camarines North and Tayabas in the southern portion of Luzon.

McK.—None whatever. We have not enough soldiers to cover more than four or five provinces.

U. S.—Why don't you ask for more?

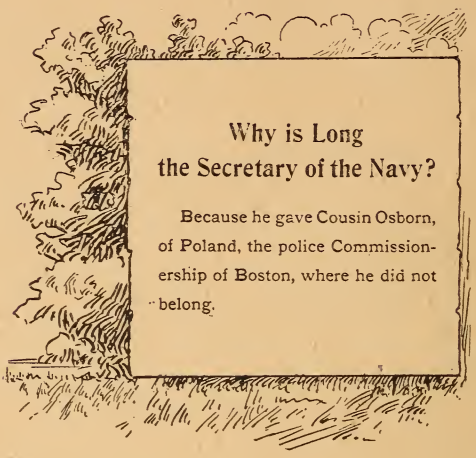
McK.—Because it would injure the second-term scheme.

U. S.—After election what do you propose to do, provided you are re-elected.

McK.—We will send over 50,000 additional troops in small installments so that it will not be noted so prominently and all the provinces will be entered, and the sea-

ports held even if we are unable to hold the inland territory.

U. S.—What plan has Hanna drawn up for the disposition of the islands?


Why is Long
the Secretary of the Navy?
Because he gave Cousin Osborn, of Poland, the police Commissionership of Boston, where he did not belong.

McK.—Active measures will be commenced in the other islands in the spring.

U. S.—What are the names of the principle islands where no active measures have been commenced as yet?

McK.—Negros, Zebu, Panay, Bohol, Leyte, Mindanao, Basilan, Mesbate, Samar, Cananduanes, Tarlas, Mindoro, Sibuyan, Polillo, Calamian, Busuanga and Palawan.

U. S.—What method will you set on foot to plunder these islands?

McK.—They all have one principal port and with more soldiers we will be able to send a warship to each port and garrison them the same as the ports of Vigan and Iba.

U. S.—Soldiers returning from the Philippines state that no pretense is made at all to check the insurgents and that the American troops will merely run out into the country 50 or 100 miles from the railroad track and shoot a few natives and then return for the officers to report an engagement which is immediately wired over here by the Governor General as a decisive battle?

McK.—As we are handicapped by public opinion we are forced to make the surface look smooth.

U. S.—How long do you think it will take to establish peace and quietness in the islands?

McK.—That condition will never exist as long as the islands remain in the possession of a foreign power.

U. S.—Then why do you not withdraw the troops?

McK.—It would ruin the party.

U. S.—Does slavery exist in the Hawaii Islands?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Who owns these islands?

McK.—The United States.

U. S.—Is human flesh bought and sold on American soil?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—And under a Republican administration which has pointed with such honor to the action of its predecessor (in the '60's) which emancipated the slaves and championed the colored cause at a cost of 400,000 lives?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—How did these islands become American soil?

McK.—By annexation.

U. S.—When was this?

McK.—In 1898.

U. S.—Under your administration?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—And with you knowing at the time that slavery existed there?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—What have you done in the last two years to eradicate this unjust franchise for dealing in human flesh?

McK.—Nothing whatever.

U. S.—How are the slaves sold in Hawaii?

AGUINALDO IN MANILA!

WHILE OTIS SCOURED ILOCUS, La UNION, ZAMBALES AND OTHER NORTHERN PROVINCES IN PURSUIT OF HIM.

A Hongkong merchant, who is financially interested in the Filipinos and who was with Aguinaldo during the greater part of his stay in Manila from February 10th until March 17th claims that Aguinaldo has out witted General Otis a dozen times.

Imagine, he says Aguinaldo passing the capital at Manila from six to eight times a day, while General Otis inside was dictating messages and drawing up plans for his capture in Ilocos, La Union and Zambales and sending messages to Washington advising McKinley as to his whereabouts. He stated also that the reports current in Paris and Berlin that money was being collected and troops recruited within the city limits of Manila were true and that the idea was almost universal among the business men of Manila that Otis had received instructions from Washington to delay bringing the war to a close in order that if McKinley is re-elected his administration will profit by the prolongation of the same.

This view is also shared by soldiers returning from the Islands and in view of the fact that England has met an inland enemy, 900 miles from her base of supplies, ten times as strong and far better equipped than the Insurgents and practically drove them out of existence in eight months while in twenty-four months, Merritt, Anderson and Otis have practically done nothing, the same views are now being shared by thousands of the best thinking people in America.

GENERAL OTIS AUCTIONEERING FRANCHISES TO AMERICAN CAPITALISTS AT MANILA

THEY WERE MADE OUR EQUALS ON THE SHORES OF THE LAKE OF GALILEE.

McK.—To the highest bidder.

U. S.—What is the evidence of ownership?

McK.—Receipts with a description of the colored man attached, giving his height, weight, measurements and the mark of the former owner.

U. S.—Are slaves considered personal property in Hawaii?

McK.—Just as much so as a horse in Washington.

U. S.—Do you not know that the Son of God proclaimed on the shores of the Lake of Galilee that in His Father's sight all men were created equal?

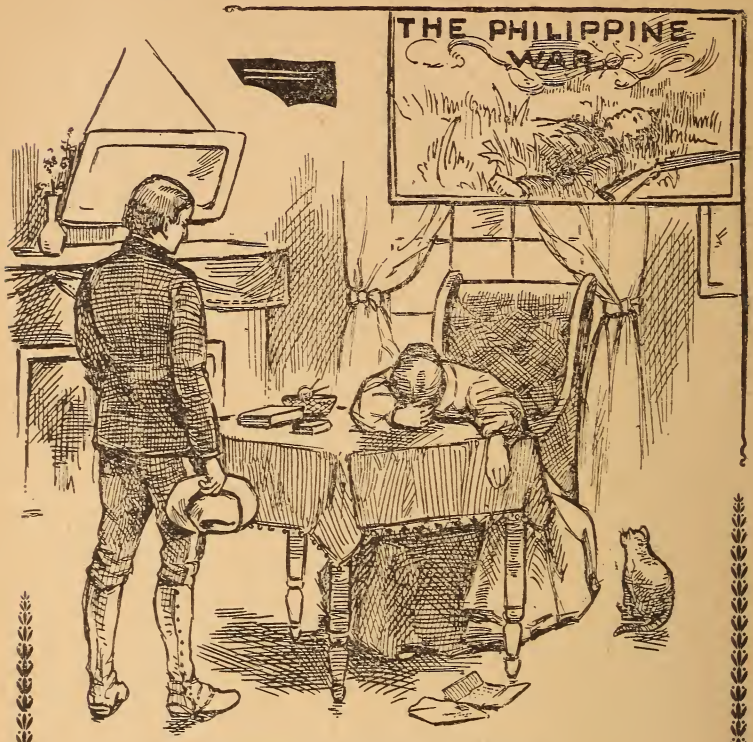
McK.—I have read that passage.

U. S.—Well, why don't you act on it?

McK.—Because it would injure the interests of the sugar trust which subscribed $1,000,000.00 to my election in 1896 and who have subscribed $2,000,000.00 to my re-election this fall.

U. S.—In what other portions of the United States does slavery exist?

McK.—In the Philippine Islands.



Breaking the News to Mother.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS and relatives sending matter through the mails to soldiers in the Philippine Islands, should exercise great care in complying with the rules of the McKinley Administration. Mail expressing sympathy for the liberty loving Filippinos and of Anti-expansion sentiment, is held in San Francisco. Until after election a most rigid examination of such matter will exist as the Republicans feel the need of the solid vote of the 60,000 soldiers in those islands. With the coming of McKinley, died the freedom of speech.

U. S.—In what particular group of islands?

McK.—Those governed by the Sultan of Sulu.

U. S.—How many islands does he govern?

McK.—Five.

U. S.—With whose consent does he govern these islands?

McK.—With my consent.

U. S.—Does he act as absolute monarch of these islands?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—What religion prevails there?

McK.—The Mohammedan religion.

U. S.—Is he the head of that church in the eyes of the inhabitants of those islands?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—And you allow all this to go on in territory belonging to the United States?

McK.—It is one of the results of Imperialism and I cannot do otherwise.

U. S.—Do they buy and sell slaves there at public auction?

McK.—They do.

U. S.—Why is it that you do not put a stop to this?

McK.—It would cause the sultan to revolt against us.

U. S.—Are you going to allow this kind of work to continue on American soil?

McK.—This is another result of Imperialism, and what can I do?

U. S.—Who put it into your head that Havana needed a belt line railroad?

McK.—The railroad contractors.

U. S.—What party did these contractors support in '96?

McK.—The Republican.

U. S.—How many systems of railroads now run into Havana?

McK.—The two lines are controlled by the same management.

U. S.—What is the object of belt line railroads, such as they have in Chicago, Buffalo and other cities?

McK.—Belt line railroads are to facilitate the trans-

fer of cars from one system or line of railroad to another and to shorten the dray haul on freight, but of course this is of minor importance and especially in Havana, where 90 per cent. of the incoming freight is shipped immediately by water.

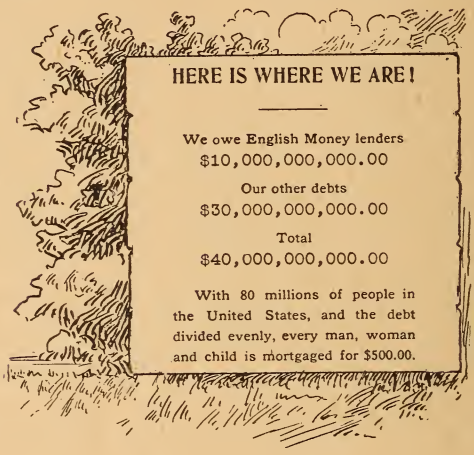
U. S.—How long is this belt line?

McK.—Four hundred feet less than six miles.

U. S.—Who superintended the construction of this belt line railroad?

McK.—John Harrington.

U. S.—How much does Mr. Harrington say this rail-


HERE IS WHERE WE ARE!
We owe English Money lenders
$10,000,000,000.00
Our other debts
$30,000,000,000.00
Total
$40,000,000,000.00
With 80 millions of people in the United States, and the debt divided evenly, every man, woman and child is mortgaged for $500.00.

road should have cost at the outside figure?

McK.—$63,000 or $10,500 per mile.

Us. S.—How much did it cost?

McK.—$310,000.

U. S.—The profit to the politicians, then, that built it was how much?

McK.—About $225,000.

U. S.—And this was done with your O. K.?

McK.—I had no time to investigate matters, so I merely took their word that the line was needed and ordered it built.

U. S.—What does the superintendent say about the bridges the politicians furnished the government?

McK.—He says they are extremely cheap and very weak.

U. S.—Why did Mr. Harrington resign his position as superintendent of construction of this work?

McK.—Because as an engineer he claimed the bridges unsafe and the rottenest bridges he ever saw built by a railroad company in his life.

U. S.—Did Mr. Harrington protest?

McK.—Yes, sir; and he asked that an appropriation be made out of the Cuban fund to place them in a safe condition.

U. S.—Was the appropriation granted or refused?

McK.—By granting it we would have admitted fraud, and we were therefore compelled to refuse it.

U. S.—How many locomotive engineers have refused to drive their engines across these bridges?

McK.—Three have refused and others protested.

U. S.—Did Chief Engineer Venleer sign the contract and papers in connection with this steal himself?

McK—No, sir; he was instructed to have his assistant sign them.

U. S.—Why was this?

McK.—So the blame could be shifted in case of necessity.

U. S.—How many old employes of the Scotten Tobacco factory at Detroit were brought face to face with starvation as a result of the Tobacco Trust?

McK.—Nine hundred and eighty-two.

U. S.—How long has Scotten been in business.

McK.—Forty-four years.

U. S.—How many times has his factory shut down in this time?

McK.—Once.

U. S.—When was this?

McK.—About 20 years ago.

U. S.—How much were the average weekly wages paid out?

McK.—$20,000.

U. S.—The purchase of this factory by the trust has necessarily forced these employees to shift to untried fields of labor, or in other words, to start in life new?

McK.—All but a small percentage who may possibly seek positions in other factories.

U. S.—What will become of the old veterans who have been in Scotten's employ for years and are totally unacquainted with other pursuits in life?

McK.—Suffering is at hand for the aged veterans, many of whom will become stranded entirely, as they are too old to begin life again.

U. S.—How did Scotten treat his employees?

McK.—He treated them very kindly, gave them presents of money and often of land and homes, he was never strict in his bookkeeping, gave frequent holidays and it was often said that Old Dan never knew what it cost him to run his factory.

U. S.—What did the trust do when they took hold of the business.

McK.—They tore out a number of the old machines and put in new ones that were labor-savers, by so doing they threw about 60 out of employment, they began the

DETROIT GETS A DOSE OF McKINLEYISM.

every trifling cost, established a system of fines, fired old employees on the slightest provocation and employed cheaper ones in their places, departmental managers themselves were in momentary peril of losing their heads, some most microscopic method of bookkeeping, charged up who worked 10 hours were cut to six and all wages were cut 15 per cent, strict averages were kept, each shift was charged up in a separate fund, if one department ran behind a few dollars wages would be cut again and things went, so far as the men were concerned, from bad to worse, when finally the whole plant was shut down.

U. S.—Is this a sample of the way wages are raised by the trusts?

McK.—It is, they are not the kind of people that raise wages and treat their employees like brothers.

U. S.—Why did you appoint Rathbone director of the postal service in Cuba?

McK.—Because Mark Hanna told me to appoint him.

U. S.—Why did Hanna want him appointed?

McK.—Because Rathbone assisted him greatly in his Senatorial contest.

U. S.—What did Rathbone do for Hanna?

McK.—He bought a vote for Hanna and this vote made Hanna senator.

U. S.—When you appointed Rathbone you did it knowing at the time that you were rewarding a rascal?

McK.—I did.

U. S.—You knowingly rewarded a scoundrel by giving him the handling of millions of dollars worth of stamps and money.

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—And all to please Mark Hanna.

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—You had full power to pay what salaries you desired to Cuban officials?

McK.—I did.

U. S.—Did anyone else have this power?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—What salary did you tell Rathbone he should take?

McK.—I told him he should take what he thought the responsibility warranted.

U. S.—What did he take to commence on?

McK.—$3,500 per year and expenses.

U. S.—Did he raise this?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—To how much?

McK.—To $6,500.00.

U. S.—What else did he do?

McK.—He took $5 per day for pocket money.

U. S.—What else did he do?

McK.—He charged the government $2,500.00 per year for house rent.

U. S.—What did he do next?

McK.—He bought $3,000 worth of underwear of John Wannamaker of Philadelphia and charged it up to the government.

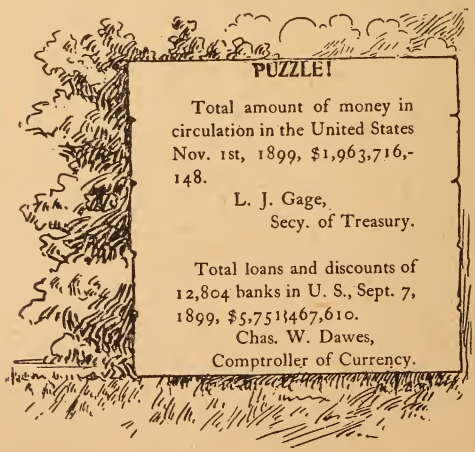
U. S.—You admit that under your lax administration this gigantic fraud was perpetrated?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—What else did Rathbone do?

McK.—He appointed Neely and a number of clerks under him at large salaries.

U. S.—Did he give these clerks expense money?


PUZZLE!
Total amount of money in circulation in the United States Nov. 1st, 1899, $1,963,716,-148.
L. J. Gage,
Secy. of Treasury.
Total loans and discounts of 12,804 banks in U. S., Sept. 7, 1899, $5,751,467,610.
Chas. W. Dawes,
Comptroller of Currency.

McK.—He did.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that all salaries in connection with Rathbone's office were raised within three months of his appointment?

McK.—It is.

U. S.—Why did you not cause the arrest of Rathbone on May 19th on which day you had on your own private desk in the White House the $3,000.00 bill for underclothes that the government paid?

McK.—Because Rathbone had threatened to give Hanna away for bribery if he were arrested.

U. S.—You knew Rathbone to be an old-time wire-puller?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—And also guilty of bribery?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—And still you appointed him?

McK.—I did.

U. S.—How much money did Rathbone's clerks realize from the sale of old postage stamps that were ordered destroyed by the department.

McK.—$87,000 was realized from one lot and if reports are true the entire sale will reach near $300,000.

U. S.—How much shortage is there in the Cuban postal accounts including money and stamps both?

McK.—The total shortage is upwards of $450,000.

U. S.—The entire blame of this scandal rests upon the shoulders of yourself and Hanna?

McK.—I cannot deny it.

U. S.—In the face of this you came up at the Philadelphia convention for re-election?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—And you were supported by all the leaders of your party?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—You are charged with frowning upon an investigation of the Cuban postal defalcations?

McK.—It is true that I notified my friends in the Senate and Speaker Henderson in the House that I would greatly prefer to have no committee sent from either body

CUBA WILL BE ANNEXED

IF McKINLEY IS RE-ELECTED. EVERY MOVEMENT ON THE CHECKER BOARD POINTS THAT WAY. CUBA WAS FREED FROM SPANISH RULE TWENTY-SIX MONTHS AGO.

Cuba is still under the absolute control of the United States. Its Governors and other officials are the appointees of William McKinley. Its laws are the edicts of William McKinley. Its taxes and expenditures are under the control of William McKinley. It is in fact a colony of the United States, governed more arbitrarily by officials appointed by and subjected to the orders of William McKinley than even the territory of New Mexico. It will never be an independent nation. McKinley went to war (under a cloak of Religion) for humanity's sake, to free the Cubans from the Spanish Yoke. He has broken faith with both Americans and Cubans and established a high handed system of Robbery. Can you conscientiously support him for re-election in face of this and a score of other unmanly acts of a similar nature?

to Havana for the purpose of digging up new scandals and throwing new light on the old ones.

U. S.—What were you afraid of?

McK.—I was afraid that an investigating committee, no matter how discreetly it might be managed, would be confronted with overwhelming proofs of rascality that would shock the people from ocean to ocean.

U. S.—What does the evidence thus far adduced show?

McK.—That the entire insular postal service was organized from the first upon a basis of sordid commercialism and that it was managed by a gang of money-makers placed in power by Senator Hanna.

U. S.—Why did you order Gen. Merriam and a company of colored troops to the Coeur D'Alene mines to assist the mine owners in breaking their agreement with the miners?

GEN. MERRIAM—"William McKinley sent me here to protect the mines, not the miners, and I'll be — — if I don't do it."

Poor Cuba

is getting no better fast.

She has 231 Post Offices including the headquarters.

The total revenues are $250,000 while the expense of the headquarters Administration alone, has been $219,000 for one year, leaving $31,000 to run the 230 offices.

Total number of employes in offices 603. Average salary $900 per year. Average rent and sundry expense $200 per office.

Annual Shortage - $640,000.

McK.—It was forced upon me by the owners, their friends and representatives.

U. S.—Who are the stockholders in these Idaho mines?

McK.—I cannot give the list complete, but I do know that the Standard Oil Co. owns large holdings.

U. S.—What was Gen. Merriam's first act upon reaching the mining district?

McK.—He proclaimed martial law.

U. S.—What did he do next?

McK.—He arrested the miners and shut them up in a bull pen.

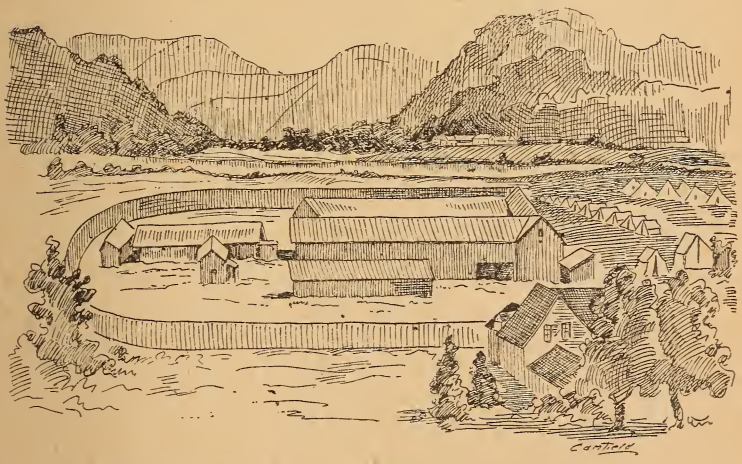
U. S.—Did he have warrants for the arrest of these men?

McK.—He did not.

U. S.—Describe the stockade?

McK.—The stockade consisted of cattle sheds surrounded by a board fence around which the colored troops kept up a vigilant watch both day and night.

U. S.—Were the miners allowed the privilege of the



McKinley's Bull Pen in Shoshone County, Idaho.

yard or were they confined in the sheds and stables used by the cattle?

McK.—They were not allowed outside of the sheds, which were closed and locked.

U. S.—When the miners refused to enter these sheds which were filthy with the stench of their former occupants, what did Gen. Merriam do?

McK.—He ordered the colored troops to bayonet the miners and to confine the use of their weapon to the men's backs.

U. S.—When Gen. Merriam and the United States troops were corraling the men within this bull pen an old soldier, feeble with age, was unable to keep up with the younger men and was stabbed in the back by a young negro whose father he had assisted to free from slavery. Why was it that when you were appealed to that you did not force Gen. Merriam to punish the soldier who perpetrated this outrage?

McK.—Because everything was entrusted to Merriam and he did not report the case.

U. S.—Explain by what method arrests were made?

McK.—Every miner was arrested who stopped work.

U. S.—When were they tried?

McK.—They were given no trial.

U. S.—Who was the District Attorney in Shoshone County, Idaho?

McK.—He was the legal adviser of the Standard Oil Co.

U. S.—What did the district attorney do?

McK.—He suspended the heabeas corpus idea entirely and the troops obeyed the orders of the mine owners (The Standard Oil Co.), arrested the miners without warrants and threw them into the bull pen.

U. S.—If the courts had issued habeas corpus papers what did the district attorney claim he would do?

McK.—Totally ignore them.

U. S.—Gen. Merriam, acting under your orders, forbid the mine owners from employing men that would not take a certain oath. What did this oath consist of?

McK.—Before any man could start to work he had to take his oath that he disapproved of labor unions, that he was sorry he ever joined one and that he would never join another.

U. S.—How long were these miners confined in the bull pen without trial?

McK.—Six months.

U. S.—Were there any deaths during this time?

McK.—There were a few.

U. S.—Were there any attempts at suicide?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Were there any cases of insanity?

McK.—Several.

U. S.—What was the cause of this?

EFFECTS OF THE COAL TRUST.

The Spaniards Outdone.

Rathbone ordered Five Carloads of Furniture.

An Indianapolis firm, the Keyless Lock Company had dealings with Director Rathbone of the Cuban Post Office service, and this became known when the Government investigated a furniture item of $20,672.05 in Rathbone's account. Last October the Keyless Lock Company shipped to Cuba five carloads of furnishings. The material was shipped on order from Major Rathbone, and amounted in value from $8,000 to $10,000 for which the Keyless Lock Company received postal orders that were cashed in Indianapolis.

In connection with the shipment of the furniture, it is said that Rathbone made an attempt to land the goods custom free, under his personal frank. This attempt did not wholly succeed, it is said. The Indianapolis company, however, knows nothing about the Cuban end of the transaction. After the goods were shipped the responsibility of the Keyless Lock Company ceased and the company had only to await the receipt of its money.

McK.—The unhealthy condition of their surroundings, the fact that they were arrested without warrants, not given a trial and were refused interviews with their wives, mothers, brothers, sisters and children.

U. S.—What did Gen. Merriam say when the foreman of the mines protested at this unjust treatment?

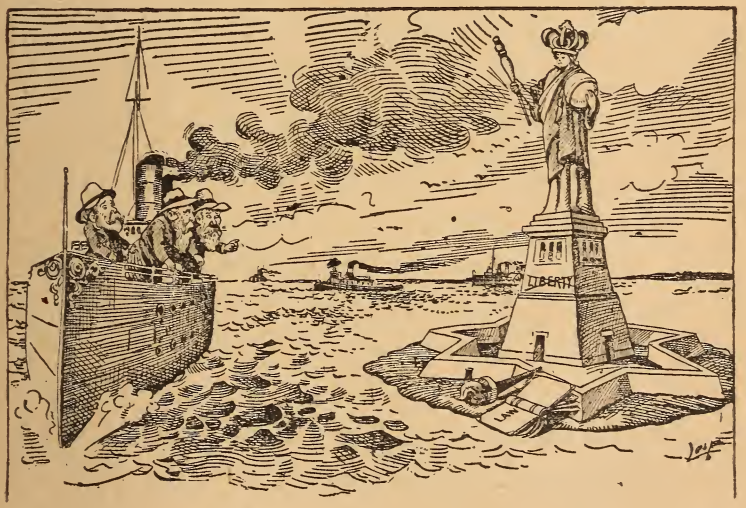
McK.—He said William McKinley, President of the United States, sent him there to protect the mine owners' interests and he'd be — — if he wouldn't do it.

U. S.—Does marshal law still prevail in Shoshone County, Idaho?

McK.—It does.

U. S.—What was the origin of the trouble?

McK.—The miners refused to work until a promised advance in wages was forthcoming.



Boer Envoys: "Great Scott! some one must have given" us the wrong steer."

U. S.—Is this a country where a man cannot stop work if he desires, and a country where if a man asks for higher wages the Standard Oil Co. or some other corporation, through you, their tool, lock him up in a dirty stable and leave him there for three months without trial while

his wife and family are starving to death for want of food and freezing to death for want of fuel and clothing?

McK.—Strikes are very injurious to the manufacturers and stringent measures have to be taken at times to teach the laboring men their duties toward capital.

U. S.—You appointed another of your farcical Invesgating committees to investigate this matter?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—What was the first move in the committee line, the framing of the decision or the appointing of the committee.

McK.—The committee was appointed and decision framed at the same time.

U. S.—Is this not the same method as used by you in the war, beef and transport investigations?

McK.—It is a method invented by Hanna and myself by which we kill two birds with one stone. When we appoint the committee and furnish the decision at the same time the entire matter is practically off our hands at once, the people satisfied and the party saved from criticism.

U. S.—Did Gen Merriam take any means of examination to determine the innocence of the prisoners for your own information?

McK.—He did not.

U.S.—Why did you not order him to convene a court to determine their guilt or innocence?

McK.—It would have displeased the mine owners, who preferred to leave it to one of my investigation committees.

U. S.—Did you or Gen. Merriam take any means to determine whether or not any information had been lodged against any of the prisoners?

McK.—We did not.

U. S.—Why was it that Gen. Merriam was continually calling on the mine operators to hear their side of the story that he did not also call on the laborers to hear their side of the controversy?

McK.—Because he was sent to aid the operators and not the laborers.

U. S.—Have you received any presents from any of the Crown heads since you became president?

McK.—None whatever.

U. S.—Have you given any presents to government heads?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—To who?

McK.—The Sultan.

U. S.—What Sultan?

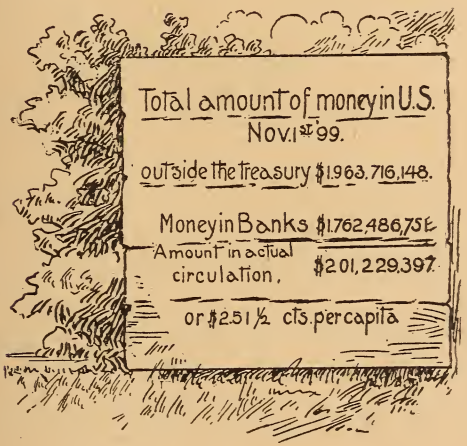
McK.—The Sultan of Sulu.

U. S.—What did you give him?

McK.—$10,000 and an allowance of $500 per month.

U. S.—Did you give him this out of your own money?

HcK.—No, sir.


Total amount of money in U.S.
Nov. 1st '99.
outside the Treasury $1.963.716.148.
Money in Banks $1.762.486.754
Amount in actual circulation, $2.01.229.397
or $2.51½ cts. per capita

U. S.—Whose money was it?

McK.—The taxpayers.

U. S.—The Sultan is a poligamist, of course?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—What is the size of his harem?

McK.—He has ten women.

U. S.—In other words, you gave him a present of $1,000 of the taxpapers' money, for each wife?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—And an allowance of $50 per month per head to support them?

A RESULT OF MILITARY RULE.

TWO FACTS

THAT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED.

FIRST—McKinley, and Smith, his Postmaster-General ordered the mail addressed to the Governor of Kentucky to be delivered to W. S. Taylor, who is now a fugitive from justice, in Indiana.

SECOND—The people of Kentucky, the legislature of Kentucky, the courts of Kentucky and the Supreme Court of the United States all decided that W. S. Taylor (now indicted for complicity in Gobel's assassination), is not and never was Governor of Kentucky.

U. S.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Did you sanction the action of Congress in expelling Mr. Roberts from Congress on the charge of polygamy?

McK.—I did.

U. S.—Being a professing Christian, it was your "Plain Duty?"

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—Being the most inconsistent man on earth, it was thoroughly in keeping with your past history to denounce Mormonism in America while at the same time you were not only upholding it but supporting a harem, at the expense of the country, in Asia?

McK.—The best interests of the Republican Party demanded the purchasing of the good-will of the Sultan of Jolo at any price.

U. S.—Money plays no important part in legislation when the interests of the Republican party are at stake?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Wherein did your party profit by the useless and wrongful payment of this money?

McK.—Our policy until after election is to keep peace even if we have to buy it at the expense of the Nation. We have been promising and promising the public to put down the Philippine insurrection for the last eighteen months and have not been able to do it, and if the Sultan of Jolo and his 20,000 followers would rise against us it would further embarrass the administration and lessen my chances of re-election.

U. S.—Should any of the other Sultans in the Philippine group threaten a disturbance between now and November what policy would you pursue?

McK.—Peace at any price.

U. S.—You remember just previous to your election when the millionaires, corporations and syndicates were spending millions of dollars to elect you, that a book was published, written by a Mr. Porter, stating the great interest shown by you in Bible class, Sunday-school, Y. M. C. A., Epworth League and religious work in general?

McK.—I do remember the book.

U. S.—Will you state that the statements regarding your religious inclinations were not made for the purpose of influencing the church vote?

McK.—No.

U. S.—Were all the statements in that book true?

McK.—No.

U. S.—Were you at the Ohio State Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1884?

McK.—Yes.

U. S.—Do you remember that at that convention you told your hearers that the difference between the Democratic and Republican party was that the Republicans never made a promise they did not keep, and the Democrats never made one they did keep? Now, was that statement true?

McK.—No.

U. S.—Have you not made promises to your own citizens and to the inhabitants of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, since you became President of my country, that you never intended to keep when you made them?

McK.—I have.

U. S.—Do you remember what your brother Abner looked like when he was small?

McK.—I do.

U. S.—Did he look then as if he could buy Government transports and pay two or three times their actual value?

McK.—I cannot say.

U. S.—Did he look then as if he would work for 25 or 30 years and make $25,000, and then in three years, while his brother William was President, make between $700,000 and $800,000?

McK.—I do not know.

U. S.—Have you any other transport buying relatives?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Knowing as you did that your brother Abner was a marine ignoramous, knowing as little about the value of hulls, boilers, engines and shipping as a hen knows about building a fence, were you justified in send-

ing him or allowing him to purchase transports for the Government during the war with Spain?

McK.—Possibly not.

U. S.—Then why did you permit him to be sent?

McK.—Because he was my brother.

U. S.—Do you think Abner made any money out of the war?

McK.—Very likely.

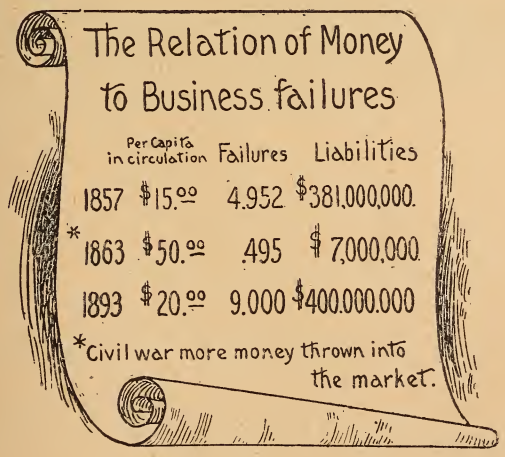
U. S.—How much?

McK.—I never heard him say.

U. S.—Why did you instruct Wesley Merritt and George Dewey to totally disown any assistance from Aguinaldo in the capitulation of Manila, when the entire American nation, Dewey, yourself and the world, placed a high value on the same?

McK.—Within forty-eight hours after Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila, seven trusts had recognized the value of the retention of these islands and had decided to keep them.

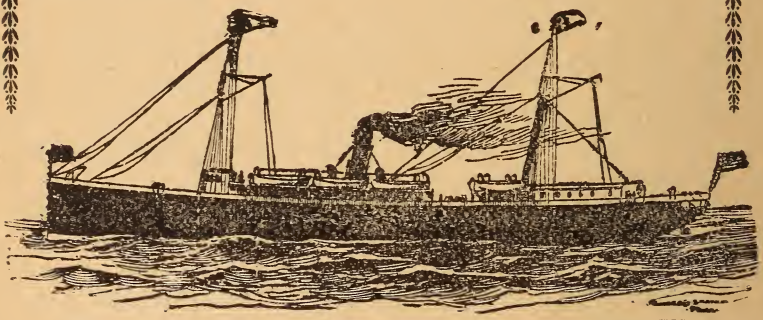
U. S.—Do you think it was right to enforce these


The Relation of Money to Business failures
Per Capita in circulation
Failures
Liabilities
1857 $15.00 4.952 $381,000,000.
*1863 $50.00 495 $ 7,000,000.
1893 $20.00 9.000 $400,000,000
*Civil war more money thrown into the market.

insurgents who had risked their lives, lost hundreds of friends and spent their money, to abandon their interests in this way?

The Republican party in Havana is a conglomeration of office holders, ex-office holders and office-seekers of the higher grade, ready for anything to bring them notoriety or fat office. Some people think the coming elections will be the first ever held here, whereas, under the former regime elections were frequently held though the result was also vitiated by fraud. It is also a great mistake to suppose that in Cuba men are lacking in aptitude to get behind the law and manage elections to suit themselves, for many such men exist.

If Cuba is being robbed right and left, being near our shores, with no censorship and constant communication, what is happening in the Philippines, away off in the Pacific, with a censor in charge, and little communication even between the different islands of the group?



The famous Abner McKinley Barge. Cost $200,000. Sold for $350,000. Value $100,000.

If we are to rule foreign possessions, experience and common sense dictate that they should be put under civil service regulations. But that is exactly what the McKinley administration does not want.

No wonder Hanna wants a big Navy. He has $5,500,000 invested in the Pittsburg Coal Co., (the trust) which supplies the Navy with Coal.

That the Census Records will be used by Hanna for campaign purposes, goes without saying. He will have a fresh list of 16,000,000 votes.

The Editor of the Spanish Paper, "*El Liberal*," accused Gen'l Otis of trying to capture Aguinaldo. When Otis heard of it he ordered the editor jailed and the publication suppressed.

McK.—It was right from the trust standpoint.

U. S.—What did you expect to gain by not protecting the insurgents?

McK.—It was merely a part of our plan to lessen their power.

U. S.—You also instructed the highest military authorities in the Philippine Islands not to allow the insurgent forces to remain inside the city limits of Manila. Why did you do this?

McK.—This was another part of our plan to lessen their power. Imperialism had already been decided upon at that time.

U. S.—Why did you not tell the public that imperialism had been decided upon?

McK.—We thought it best to spring it by degrees.

U. S.—Why did you instruct General Merritt to totally disregard the joint conclusions agreed upon at the conference held August 15th between the American and insurgent commissioners?

McK.—That was another part of our plan?

U. S.—How many foreign consuls has Mr. Hanna appointed?

McK.—Nineteen.

U. S.—How many bills has he forced through Congress that interested him financially?

McK.—Seven.

U. S.—In August, September and October, 1896, when you were making your front porch speeches, how many thousand people went to Canton to see you?

McK.—54,000.

U. S.—How many did the Republican dailies state called on you in your front yard?

McK.—400,000.

U. S.—What was the fare from Chicago to Canton and return to see you?

McK.—From 25 cents up.

U. S.—What is the regular fare from Canton to Chicago and return?

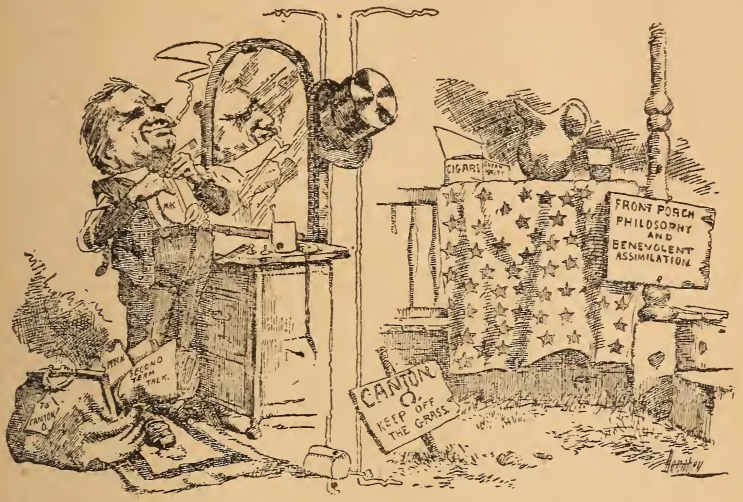
McK.—About $18.00.

U. S.—The railroads wanted you elected and they, with Hanna, concocted the idea that it would dignify af-

MARK, THE BILL POSTER, WORKING OVERTIME LAST SPRING.

fairs and better their chances for electing you if 1,000 carloads of citizens were taken to Canton to see you?

McK.—Yes, sir.



DEWEY'S A HERO, BRYAN'S AN ORATOR, BUT I'M GOING TO MY OLD FRONT PORCH.

U. S.—Is this the country of Washington?

McK.—It is supposed to be.

U. S.—And the country of Lincoln and Jefferson?

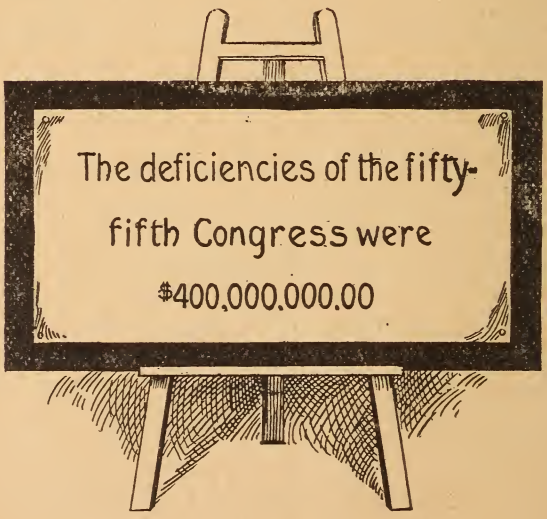
McK.—That is what we tell the people.

U. S.—When you were very reticent about declaring war, were you not obeying the orders of M. A. Hanna, who for political reasons requested you to wait until the public press practically forced it upon you?

McK.—I was.

U. S.—You stated to my citizens when you were about to wage war gainst degenerated Spain, that it would be a war for humanity's sake, and that the administration would not allow it to be a war of conquest, that it would not be a war for the acquisition of foreign territory and the domains of others, that it would be a just war, and that it would be a war solely for the delivery of the oppressed into freedom. Now, how much of the Spanish possessions that were taken by the United States do as

Not able to Save Himself
from Bankrupcy,
and
Mortgaged
to the Bankers' Association,
what can we expect
of such a man as McKINLEY.



the Republican administration find necessary for governmental requirements and purposes?

McK.—Porto Rico, Cuba, and all the Philippine Islands.

U. S.—Has this war been a war of conquest?

McK.—Certainly.

U. S.—Has it been a war for the acquisition of foreign territories and the domains of others?

McK. It has.

U. S.—Has it been a just war?

McK.—That depends.

U. S.—Has it been a war for the delivery of the oppressed into freedom?

McK.—Not altogether.

U. S.—Has it been a war for the purpose set forth in the resolution of Congress at the time war was declared?

McK.—No.

U. S.—Then is there any one thing that the Republican party, and particularly you, being its head, promised to do when war was declared, that you have done?

McK.—Some blunders have been made.

U. S.—Then the statement you made in 1884 at Cleveland, Ohio, in regard to the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties is false in every respect?

McK.—It is.

U. S.—Who is your New York State boss?

McK.—Tom Platt of New York City, president of the United States Express Company.

U. S.—Did the New York State tax payers have anything to say in regard to the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia convention?

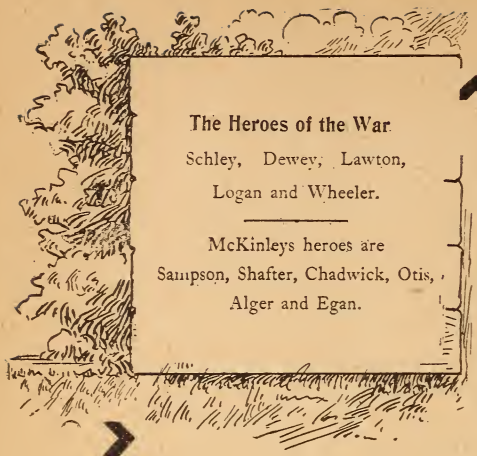
McK.—Certainly not.

U. S.—Do you expect to be nominated and elected this fall by machinery?

McK.—I do.

U. S.—Did Boss Platt keep his promise and have your administration endorsed at his ratification meeting?

McK.—He did.



This is the Way McKinley Preserved Himself Intact and Disposed of His Possible Opponents for the Second Term

Loss of Life and Money Did Not Alter His Devilish Plans.

"Three Major Generals set aside, and Shafter, an unknown quantity, made commander."

Wheeler "prevented from having an important command."

Otis "kept in command because incapable of making a record."

Lee "purposely kept in obscurity."

Merritt "returned."

Bryan prevented from going to the front.

"All the Rear Admirals set aside at the beginning of the war, and three Commodores, Dewey, Schley, Sampson, selected."

Dewey "relegated after his return, into obscurity so deep and gloomy that he only was released when he could be criticised."

Roosevelt "now the subject of malicious paragraphs from the gang."

Long "informed coldly but blandly by the President that he would not do for Vice President. His boom lasted over night."

Alger "forced to retire in obloquy and disgrace because he had not the courage to conduct his department by himself, sacrificed for his devotion on the second term altar."

Corbin "played against Miles so that neither can be promoted."

Schley "sent to command a squadron far away."

Sampson "has disappeared."

Miles "kept in the background."

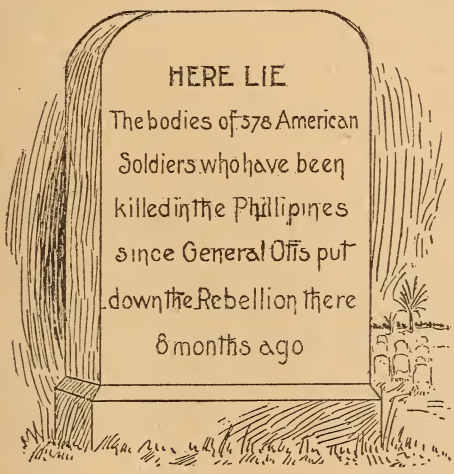
U. S.—It would not have made any difference what your policy had been it would have been endorsed anyway?

McK.—Certainly.

U. S.—What did Platt do at that convention?

McK.—He said nothing. He sat in his seat with the other delegates, and put in his vote, which did not count for any more than any other farmer's vote.

U. S.—Is the President of the United States Express Company a farmer?



McK.—He was a delegate representing the farming community of Tioga County, New York.

U. S.—Is this not a charming picture of Republican simplicity?

McK.—It certainly is.

U. S.—What did Otis say about the Philippines a year ago?

McK.—He said all armed resistance to the United States forces had ceased and that only a few bands of straggling robbers were infesting the country.

U. S.—In the third week of April, 1900, 10 months after he made this statement, how many rebels were killed and captured in the Philippine Islands?

McK.—378 rebels were killed and 225 captured in seven days.

U. S.—A large number of American labor experts who have investigated the labor question claim that the annexation of Porto Rico and the Philippines will work competition with the laboring classes of the United States?

McK.—It will.

U. S.—The promise of security to the laboring population which was made by your party in '96 was made in vain?

McK.—The acquisition of these islands will be followed by freedom to labor, freedom to pursue every industry and every art.

U. S.—How will imperialism effect labor?

McK.—It will make labor cheap, and with a depreciation in the price of labor there will be an appreciation in the value of money.

U. S.—On what ground and for what reasons have we in the past excuded Chinese from the states and territories of the Union?

McK.—Because they outnumber our millions many times over, and in labor contests our laboring class would be broken down, impoverished and ruined.

U. S.—Now, why is it that in view of this fact your conscience has become so twisted and distorted as to permit you to annex 10,000,000 of just such people to the Union?

McK.—My employers instructed me to do so and therefore I decided it would be best for the people in general.

U. S.—Did Mr. Woodruff, our late minister to Spain, tell the truth when he said that William McKinley brought on the war with Spain when he might have averted it and secured the freedom of Cuba in six months by diplomacy?

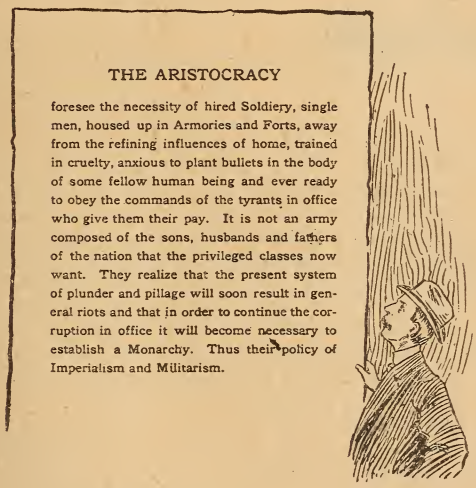
McK.—Do not ask me such questions; let the past be past and hope for the future.

U. S.—The Protocol was dictated by you, the treaty was extorted from Spain by a commission that was subservient to you, without a show of resistance the treaty was ratified by your commissioners and the aid of such

diplomacy as you could command and finally your proclamation of power and purpose of December 31, 1898, became a declaration of war without the authority of Congress, as early as the 5th day of January, 1899, by its publication in the city of Manila; now, by that act did you not make yourself a despot, as much so as is the Czar of all Russia?

McK.—I had to do it.

U. S.—It is now 19 months since you refused to listen to terms of peace or to concede an hour's delay in the prosecution of the Philippine war. In these 19 months of murder, blood-shed, and robbery, the war has been yours and yours alone; you have not consulted Congress, and


THE ARISTOCRACY
foresee the necessity of hired Soldiery, single men, housed up in Armories and Forts, away from the refining influences of home, trained in cruelty, anxious to plant bullets in the body of some fellow human being and ever ready to obey the commands of the tyrants in office who give them their pay. It is not an army composed of the sons, husbands and fathers of the nation that the privileged classes now want. They realize that the present system of plunder and pillage will soon result in general riots and that in order to continue the corruption in office it will become necessary to establish a Monarchy. Thus their policy of Imperialism and Militarism.

the country has not had an opportunity to speak. Is this a government of the people, by the people and for the people?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—Which is of the most value to your managers, human life or merchandise?

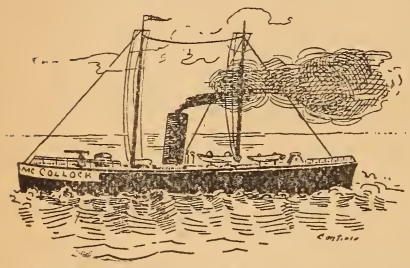
McK.—In this case, merchandise.

U. S.—Can the lives of our young men already sacrificed compensate for the extension of markets for liquors and cotton cloth?

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE THAT McKINLEY WILL STOOP TO ANYTHING.

NATIONAL HONOR DISREGARDED.

The Pratt-Wildman agreement with Aguinaldo was valid, but McKinley now says they had no authority. The following letter from the interpreter between Aguinaldo and the American representatives will shed further light on the subject:



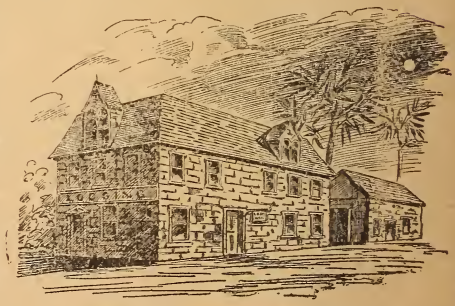
The Dispatch Boat sent by the U. S. Government to bring Aguinaldo and his Chiefs to Manila to aid Dewey.

HONGKONG, March, 8, 1899.

"The state documents lately published furnish food for reflection by Americans generally, who value their national word of honor pledged to General Aguinaldo in Singapore on April 26th last, by the American consul-general, in my presence whilst acting as interpreter. It is undignified and unworthy of a great nation to be guilty of such duplicity, and now say the consul had no power to offer any such thing. As a matter of fact, the consul did not offer it of his own responsibility, but acting under the instructions of Admiral Dewey. In the first interview the conditions of General Aguinaldo's policy were clearly stated, submitted to Dewey, and the latter cabled his acceptance, requesting Aguinaldo to proceed with every possible haste to Hongkong, and leave in the first available vessel, which was the 'McCulloch.' I was aroused from my bed at midnight by the consul to look up Aguinaldo and communicate the telegram to him, in order that he might catch a steamer leaving at day light in the morning. This has not yet been made public, but I think the time has now arrived when reserve is no longer justifiable, after this shameful treatment of the Philipinos by the Americans

It is no use to argue that Dewey had no authority, because, from the state documents lately published, we learn that Dewey had instructions to use his discretion, and agreeably with this discretion he brought back Aguinaldo to Luzon under the promise of independence, whilst Consul Wildman of Hongkong supplied him with several cargoes of arms and ammunition. No amount of official or diplomatic denial can alter these facts.

"HOWARD W. BRAY."
Interpreter.



The Singapore lodging house, where the American officials asked Aguinaldo to return to the Philippines.

McK.—Markets have been made in the past by making enemies of mankind.

U. S.—Is it right for you to persecute the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands because they refuse to submit to your demands, when your demands are much more than the demands made by George the III. of England in 1776?

McK.—It is not.

U. S.—How much has the war cost to date?

McK.—Over $250,000,000.

U. S.—How many soldiers have you to the square mile in Luzon?

McK.—One.

U. S.—How many people to the square mile in Luzon?

McK.—Ninety-five.

U. S.—What have you demanded for the Philippine Islands?

McK.—Military rule.

U. S.—One American soldier then rules over ninety-five natives?

McK.—Yes.

U. S.—And now you tell us that liberty, equality and justice go with the flag that floats over those islands; how do you justify your statement?

McK.—With the fact that the war is a Christian war.

U. S.—If the Saviour of mankind were to return to this earth and offer you wisdom and advice, what does your conscience tell you that that advice would be?

McK.—To allow Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands to set up a government for themselves free from any dictation by myself.

U. S.—That advice would indeed be a policy of peace, one that would end the killing of American youths in the Philippine Islands, one that would drive the perils from the laboring population, one that would guarantee us the friendship of three new born republics, one that would relieve us from the suspicion that we are co-operating with England in an attempt to subjugate the weak nations of the world for the benefit of the Anglo-Saxon race. Were you an honorable man what would you say regarding the policy of imperialism?

McK.—I would say that it is hostile to liberty, that it tends towards militarism, that it is an evil from which it has been our glory to be free; I would state that I regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and in the land of Lincoln to reaffirm that all men of whatever race or color are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. I would maintain that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed, I would insist that the subjugation of any people is "criminal aggression" and open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our government.

I would earnestly condemn the policy of the present national administration in the Philippines, I would seek to give the spirit of 1776 to these islands, I would deplore the sacrifice of our soldiers and sailors whose bravery deserves admiration even in an unjust war. I would denounce the slaughter of the Filipinos as a needless horror. I would preach against the retention of American sovereignty by Spanish methods. I would demand the immediate cessation of the war against liberty, begun by Spain and continued by us. I would urge Congress to immediately grant to the Filipinos the independence for which they have so long fought and by right is theirs. I would say to myself, the United States have always preached against the doctrine of International Law which permits the subjugation of the weak by the strong. I would say to myself that a self-governed state cannot accept sovereignty over an unwilling people. I would say to myself that the United States cannot act upon the ancient heresy, "that might makes right." I would say to myself that with the destruction of self-government in the Philippine Islands by American hands, that all opposition will not cease here. I would stop the war of "criminal aggregation" in the Philippines, and regret that the blood of the Filipinos is on American hands. I would deeply resent the betrayal of American institutions at home. I would consider that under imperialism our greatest foe is our own household and not on the firing line. I would say to myself that whether the ruthless slaughter of the Filipinos shall end next month or next year, is but an incident in the contest that must go on until the Declaration

of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are rescued from the hands of their betrayers. I would say to myself that those who dispute about standards of value while the foundation of the republic is undermined will be listened to as little as those who would wrangle about the small economics of the household while the house is on fire. I would say to myself that the training of a great people for a century and the aspiration of liberty of a vast emigration, are forces that will hurl aside those in the delirum of conquest, seeking to destroy the character of our institution.

I would say to myself that the obligation of all citizens to support their government in times of grave national peril does not apply to the present situation. I would say to myself that representative government is imperiled if an administration may with impunity ignore the issue upon which it was chosen, deliberately create a condition of war anywhere on the face of the globe, debauch the civil service for spoils to promote the adventure, to organize a truth suppressing censorship and demand of all citizens a suspension of judgment and their unanimous support while it chooses to continue the fight.

I would propose to contribute to the defeat of any person or party that stand for the forcible subjugation of any people. I would oppose for re-election all who, in the White House or Congress betray American liberty in pursuit of unAmerican ends. I would hope that both of our great political parties would support and defend the Declaration of Independence in the closing campaign of the century.

I would hold with Abraham Lincoln that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent. I would hold that when the white man governs himself, that is self-government, but when he governs himself and also governs another man that is more than self-government—that is despotism. I would feel that our reliance were in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. I would feel that our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands. I would feel that those who deny freedom to

"Plain Duty" promoted "The Liar"

For Brilliant Military Record.

Part of the Record for which McKinley promoted Otis.

SECRETARY OF WAR:
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"The insurgents have been scattered and driven east to the mountains. Our troops are now in the mountains in pursuit. There is now no concentrated insurgent force of importance in Luzon. Organized Rebellion no longer exists. Our troops are actively pursuing robber bands."

GENERAL OTIS,
Gov. Gen. P. I., Manilla, Dec. 12, 1899.

It is an insult to the nation for McKinley to promote this self Confessed Liar in face of the fact that Official Records and Dispatches show that

OVER 1000 AMERICANS HAVE FALLEN IN BATTLE SINCE OTIS SENT THIS NOTORIOUS MESSAGE.

More troops have been called for and United States Surgeons Baker, Thornburg, Bell, Byars, Collie, English, Hines, Howell, Marion, Merrick, Norris, Ohliger, Springwater, Stoney, Stormberg, Trook and Ward have lately been sent for in post haste.

others deserve it not for themselves and under a just God they cannot long retain it.

U. S.—What is the true purpose of human government?

McK.—It is the promotion and development of the human race.

U. S.—What marks the rise and decline of civilization?

McK.—Increase or decrease in home ownership. No nation can be truly great where a majority of the families are tenants and not the owners of homes.

WE DON'T NEED YOU ANY LONGER, TOM; WE HAVE GONE INTO THE TRUST.

U. S.—What is the cause of the overthrow of republics and the creation of monarchs?

McK.—Individual selfishness.

U. S.—In whose interests are laws now made.

McK.—In the interest of property owners, manufacturers and bankers.

ARE WE TO GIVE THE REPUBLICANS CREDIT

For the temporary prosperity that followed the expenditure of the $200,000,000 war loan ?

No !

It was merely a natural result that would have followed no matter which party controlled the country.

Do not allow the Republicans to take credit for that which does not belong to them.

The National Bank Stretching Process.

ANOTHER PUZZLE!

See page 22 of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Total individual deposits of the 12,804 banks are $7,513,954,361.

CHAS. W. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Sept. 7th, 1899.

Total stock of money in the United States outside the treasury, Nov. 1st, 1899, is $1,963,716,148.

L. J. GAGE,
Secy. of Treasury.

U. S.—When the people permit a class of citizens to do their thinking for them, what is the result?

McK.—Legislation in favor of the selfish interests of the classes and against the masses.

U. S.—What is the result of this kind of legislation?

McK.—Revolution or monarchy.

U. S.—Is not this the very kind of legislation the Republican party is giving to my citizens?

McK.—It is.

U. S.—What is the greatest stumbling block that confronts the American nation?

McK.—That the people will not educate themselves on questions of national policy, and that they will not express their opinions through the ballot box, and that thereby they favor the influence of the selfish class.

U. S.—On what theory is an empire or monarchy founded?

McK.—On the theory that those who have grown rich and who have first obtained their riches by class legislation know best what laws should be made and what policy the nation should pursue. This class of people educate the masses to this belief and force the latter to the position of dependants and tenants.

U. S.—What causes people to lose the pride of home and hope of the future?

McK.—They lose this pride when they become hopeless tenants and can see no better future for themselves.

U. S.—What is the difference between a dependent and an independent citizen?

McK.—A dependant citizen is one who depends upon some one else for employment and who is not able to live without employment; an independent citizen is one who is able to live without employment.

U. S.—Out of the 76 millions of people in my country how many are dependant and how many independent.

McK.—Seventy-five million are dependent and one million independent.

U. S.—What is the cause of this condition of affairs?

McK.—Class legislation.

U. S.—What laws are most detrimental to the masses and in favor of the classes?

THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, WHICH INCLUDES THE BANKING AND TRUST MAGNATES CONTROL 83 OUT OF 100 OF THE GREAT DAILIES OF AMERICA

When the Porto Rican bill was passed, the Republican Editors were immediately summoned to Washington and instructed not to oppose the policy of the administration no matter how unjust. The Press is corrupted, muzzled, and swayed solely by political considerations. It is no longer a safeguard to the people. The former avenue of genuine reform has been barred by money.

The poor tax ridden dependencies of Spain tried to escape robbery through rebellion only to fall victims of the Trust and Tariff Robbers of the United States.

The old ideals upon which our Government and Constitution rest, the fundamental principles of the Republic, every thing that we hold sacred, or which has been the inspiration to patriotic and liberty-loving impulses in the past, tremble in the balance.

Trusts and monopolies riot in their ill-gotten gains while the rich become richer and the poor poorer.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT."

McK.—Our financial laws.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that with a small amount of money in circulation business and employment are impeded?

McK.—The volume of business and demand for labor are usually increased in proportion to the increase of currency in circulation.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that when money is plentiful labor is higher?

McK.—History bears out that statement.

U. S.—Now, why is it that the Republican party opposes legislation placing more currency in circulation when the financial statement of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that only $2.51 per capita is in circulation outside of the banks?

McK.—Because when money is scarce it is higher in price.

U. S.—In whose hands have you placed the money question?

McK.—At the present time it is in the hands of fortune hunters and members of an association which can contract and expand the quantity at their pleasure.

U. S.—When you know that this class of men take advantage of every law for their enrichment, why was it you appointed Lyman J. Gage Secretary of the Treasury and Charles G. Dawes Comptroller of the Currency, both being wealthy bankers?

McK.—Because I considered that it would be best for the common people to have experienced men take charge of affairs.

U. S.—What has been Mr. Gage's history as a money lender?

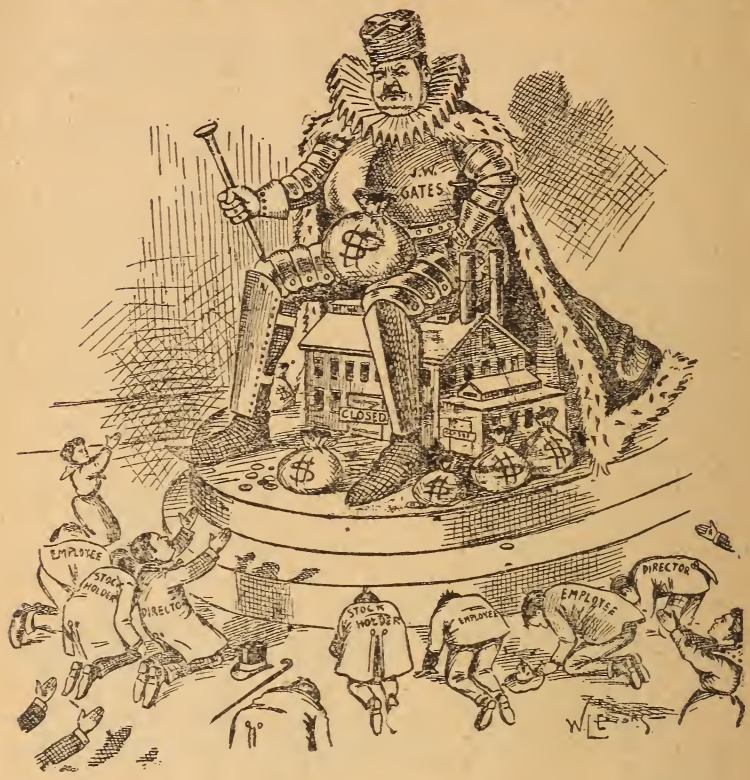
McK.—His record shows that he has always endeavored to keep down the supply of money.

U. S.—What is the running expenses of the government?

McK.—Over $600,000,000 annually or about one-third of the amount in existence in the United States today.

U. S.—Now, when you deduct from the amount of money in circulation the amount necessary to run the U.

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA.



AN AMERICAN KING UPON HIS THRONE.

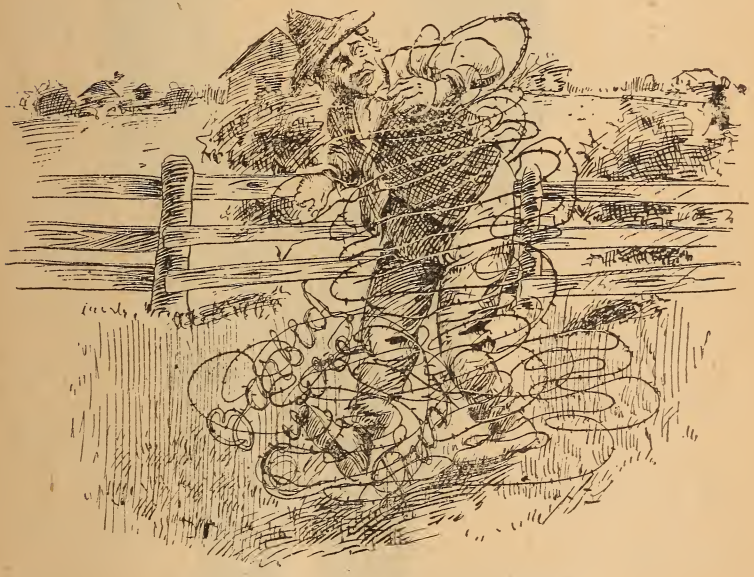
McKinley has introduced at Washington the methods of Absolutism. He promptly relegated to the rear the issues upon which he was chosen. He violated the pledges of his party platform as respects our foreign relations. He committed the country to a revolutionary course. He deliberately created a state of war in the Philippines. He debauched the civil service to promote the adventure. He demanded of all citizens a suspension of judgment and unanimous support while he sees fit to continue the fighting. The powers which he exercises today in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines are those of a military despot.

S. government and the amount necessary to run the various state, county and city governments, how much does it leave for the common people to do business on?

McK.—About one hundred million dollars, or one dollar and a quarter for each person.

U. S.—Now, in view of the government statement that business men owed the 12,804 banks on September 7, 1899, $5, 751,467,610, does it not show conclusively that the volume of money in circulation should be increased?

McK.—It does.



THE FARMER AND THE WIRE TRUST.

U. S.—Now, why is it when there is not $2,000,000,000 in circulation in the United States today that these banks had loaned out on the 7th of September, 1899, nearly $6,000,000,000?

McK.—The banks loaned the same money three times.

U. S.—What security do National banks give the United States government?

McK.—United States bonds.

AN OUTLET FOR TRUST EARNINGS.

U. S.—What interest does the government allow them on the bonds?

McK.—3 and 4 per cent.

U. S.—Is it right then for the government to pay 4 per cent. interest to the banks on the bonds when the bankers loan, reloan and loan again the money and obtain on an average 1 per cent. monthly and make at least 16 per cent. per annum?

McK.—It is not right, but as long as the people are willing that such will be the case, the Republican party do not deem it their duty to interfere.

U. S.—How much money do the business men of this country pay to the banks annually for the amount in excess of $2,000,000,000 that is necessary for them to handle for business purposes?

McK.—$345,000,000 interest each year provided they only pay 6 per cent. per annum.

U. S.—The laws of the United States allowing the bankers by a certain process to stretch $1, 762,486,751 to 7,513,954,361 in other words is equivalent to giving them a present per annum of how much?

McK.—$345,000,000, or one-half of the running expenses of the government.

U. S.—Is Mr. Gage president of the First National Bank of Chicago?

McK.—He is.

U. S.—What do the quarterly dividends of Mr. Gage's bank amount to?

McK.—3 per cent. per quarter, or 12 per cent. per annum.

U. S. —What is this bank's surplus?

McK.—$2,000,000,000.

U. S.—What is a surplus fund?

McK.—Undivided profits. In this bank report in addition to the surplus fund of $2,000,000,000 it has $505,855.67 as undivided profits.

U. S.—Why is it that in bank reports the surplus fund and undivided profits are not all placed in the same item?

McK.—To make it appear to the people that the profits are not so large.

More Conniving By the Man Of Straw

The Railroad Commissioners of the United States in their convention the other day endorsed the Cullom Bill to give the United States Inter-state Commerce Commission power to secure an effective enforcement of the Inter-state Commerce Law.

This bill is designed to attain the actual prevention of the evils of discrimination, secret rates and favoritism. In all public discussion the RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES HAVE PROFESSED a desire to have these abuses abolished. Yet when a bill to secure that end is presented by the Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee it is shelved and suppressed by the action of Senators like Depew, Wolcott and others who hold their places by virtue of corporate influence.

It is well to remember, here, that the Vanderbilt interests put up over $1,000,000 to McKinley's corruption fund in 1896. It is therefore quite plain to be seen why Mr. Depew, representing their interests, was placed on this commission with Mr. Wolcott and others also representing Railroad interests.

U. S.—Mr. Gage's bank was organized in 1882, its shares were then worth $100, what are they worth now?

McK.—$330 each.

U. S.—Wealthy bankers in addition to the 12 per cent. they make out of loans and the 4 per cent. they get from the United States government, which is 16 per cent. altogether, make fabulous amounts?

McK.—They certainly do.

U. S.—What is the salary of the president of the First National Bank of Chicago?

McK.—$25,000 per annum.

U. S.—After paying large salaries, in 18 years Mr. Gage's bank has laid away 83 per cent. in undivided profits, paid about 16 per cent. interest and marketed its stock for 3 3-10 times its face value. Now, is there any other business in the United States that can make this remarkable show?

McK.—None whatever. It is only a question of time when one per cent. of the people will own all the property and 99 per cent. of the people will be tenants.

U. S.—Does it not stand to reason, Mr. McKinley, that Mr. Gage uses every available influence which his position gives him, not only to protect but also to further advance legislation that benefits his class and enables that class to manipulate the blood of civilization to their profits?

McK.—To prove that class legislation is in favor of the banks, I refer you to the fact that U. S. bonds are not taxed.

U. S.—Why do you not advocate a law to tax United States bonds?

McK.—Because the president of the Bankers' Association, Myron T. Herrick, of the city of Cleveland, took up a subscription of over $100,000 for me and paid off that amount in debts that I had previously contracted, and never asked me to pay one cent of it back.

U. S.—Was there any other man associated with Mr. Herrick in the raising of this money to pay your debts and get you in shape financially for the presidential campaign of 1896?

LoC

Gross Extravagance

McKinley pays over 5 cts. per pound to Railroads for carrying Mails:

Number of pounds of U. S. Mails carried by R.R. in 1899, 610,000,000.
Amount paid Railroads for cartage. .....$31,000,000.

President Cleveland

had arrangements all completed to save the country $15,000,000 per year. Within six months after McKinley was inaugerated every economy introduced by Cleveland was wiped out.

The Average haul of Mail

as shown by the Postmaster General's report, is 448 miles. Express Co.'s carry that which is delivered to them in large quantities, distances of 500 miles, for 1c. per pound, 610,000,000 lbs of mail at 1c. per pound would only cost $6,100,000.

The Difference

between the Express charges and the present Railroad charges would save the country $24,900,000, and as the Railroads get two-fifths of the gross receipts of Express Company's, they would still get $2,440,000.

McK.—H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald, which is Mr. Hanna's Chicago organ.

U. S.—Do you consider that a man who obtains a good start in life from his parents, and who marries a wealthy banker's daughter and who has had the prime of his life in which to make and save money, and who at the age of fifty-two owes over $100,000, is a fit man to conduct the affairs and regulate the business matters of 76 millions people?

McK.—It does not stand to reason.

U. S.—How much money does America owe England?

McK.—$10,000,000,000.

U. S.—What introduced the gold standard in America?

McK.—English money lenders.

U. S.—Who owns much of the stock in American railroads?

McK.—Englishmen.

U. S.—How much land do Englishmen own along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad which was taken under a mortgage?

McK.—50,000,000 acres.

U. S.—How much land does Lord Scully own in Illinois?

McK.—40,000 acres.

U. S.—How many acres does he own in Nebraska and Kansas.

McK.—50,000.

U. S.—How much does he own in Michigan?

McK.—80,000 acres.

U. S.—What per cent. of the wealth of the United States outside of what Englishmen hold is held by the common class?

McK.—Four per cent.

U. S.—Does this not prove that our land, the natural heritage of the people, is passing into the hands of English and American money lenders, and that a land of liberty is being desecrated by laws which have evaded the attention of the people?

McK.—It does.

MAC AND HIS "COAT OF MANY COLORS."

McKINLEY—"Mark, how does it fit?"
HANNA—"Mine friendt, it fits you like der paper on der vall."

IN ONE YEAR, 1899.

The Authorized Issue of Industrial Trust Certificates alone exceeded $6,000,000,000.

There is scarcely a manufactured article in general use that is not controlled by a combination in some form. All these combinations apply to the "Business Manager" of the "Republican Party" for "Protection" under the "Tariff," or for immunity in breaking or evading the law.

"Liberty," "Justice" and "Self-Government" are "Things of the Past," and the "Leading Statesman" has been replaced by the "Business Manager."

U. S.—How much interest does America pay England annually on the $10,000,000,000?

McK.—$400,000,000.

U. S.—How much money does the American nation owe altogether?

McK.—$40,000,000,000.

U. S.—How much would every man, woman and child, whether red, black or white, in the United States owe, provided the debt was divided evenly?

McK.—$500.00 each.

U. S.—How much are the railroad debts of the United States?

McK.—$12,000,000,000.

U. S.—How much are the real estate debts of my citizens?

McK.—$6,000,000,000.

U. S.—How much do my citizens owe in judgments and in deliquent taxes?

McK.—$3,000,000,000.

U. S.—Are these enormous debts increasing or diminishing?

McK.—Increasing.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that the more we owe the more money the banks and bankers make?

McK.—It is a fact.

U. S.—As the lawmakers of the nation are practically in the bankers' hands, do you ever expect the United States to get out of debt?

McK.—Never.

U. S.—What is the amount of interest on money that is paid annually by the citizens of my country?

McK.—$2,000,000,000.

U. S.—What is the total assessment of property in the United States?

McK.—$25,000,000,000.

U. S.—How much has the nation's debt increased in the last twenty years?

McK.—$10,000,000,000.

U. S.—What was the amount of money that parties owed who failed in business in 1899?

McK.—About $150,000,000.00.

More McKinley Economy

Average life of R. R. Mail Car, - 20 Years.
Average Cost of R. R. Mail Car, - $4,000
Number of R. R. Mail Cars now used by Government, - - - - - 700
Rent paid to R. R. by McKinley administration for each R. R. Mail Car, per year, $5,700
Amount of Annual Robbery from Rent of Cars, - - - - $3,500,000

At the time the McKinley administration came into power, arrangements were completed to save this amount. When ex-Senator Vilas was postmaster general during Mr. Cleveland's term he investigated the cost of such cars and reported that they could be built for less than the annual rental paid by the Government. The average life of these cars is at least 20 years, so that an annual rental of $700, or 20 per cent. upon the cost of these cars would seem to be an exhorbitant charge; yet the Government goes on, year after year, paying the railroads an annual rental of $5,700, or more than 150 per cent. of their probable cost. The only remedy is to be found in the office of the second assistant postmaster-general and it will not be found there so long as monopolies and trusts and organized greed control.

U. S.—How much money and property in the United States has been put into trusts since you became president of this county?

McK.—Over $4,000,000,000.

U. S.—What is the stock of the American Steel & Wire Company?

McK.—$50,000,000 common stock and $40,000,000 preferred.

U. S.—About what sum does this trust clear annually?

McK.—$12,000,000.

U. S.—How much stock has the American Tobacco Company?

McK.—$68,500,000.

U. S.—What do they clear annually?

McK.—About $8,000,000.

U. S.—What is the stock of the Carnegie Steel Company?

McK.—$35,000,000.

U. S.—What do they clear annually?

McK.—About $5,000,000.

U. S.—What is the stock of the Distilling Company of America?

McK.—$77,500,000.

U. S.—About what do they clear annually?

McK.—$9,000,000.

U. S.—How much stock has the National Steel Company?

McK.—$59,000,000.

U. S.—What do they clear?

McK.—About $5,500,000.

U. S.—How much stock has the National Tube Company?

McK.—$80,000,000.

U. S.—What do they clear annually?

McK.—About $9,000,000.

U. S.—How much stock has the Standard Oil Company?

McK—$97,250,000.

An Existing Condition.

How would Mark Hanna ever get into the Senate by popular vote.

You will have to pay your share of the Postal steal. It would not be right to expect the Cubans to pay for the privilege of being robbed by foreigners.

300,000 pounds of McKinley's embalmed beef was thrown overboard during the Spanish-American War. The Secretary of the Treasurery paid Swift & Co. just the same.

The post-master at Trovat, Utah, was dismissed for poligamy. On the same day President McKinley made the Sultan of Jolo a present of $10,000, of the peoples' money. The Sultan has ten women in his harem.

The United States pays 50,000 daily for maintaining its army in the Philippines. The average daily exports from that delectable group to the United States are $5,212. Does Imperialism pay?

U. S.—About how much do they clear annually?

McK.—$80,000,000; but while the face value of the stock of the Standard Oil Company is $97,250,000, the actual value of this stock is at least $700,000,000.

OIL
OIL
OIL

The short-time debts due banks from business men Jan. 1st, 1900, amounted to $5,751,467,610. This is about one-eighth of the debts of the nation and shows the necessity of a larger supply of money for conducting business and preventing the Money Gods from eventually owning the country.

More Robbery.

Once in four years the mails transported over one-fourth of the various railroads of the United States are weighed during a period of thirty days. Upon the average weight thus obtained the compensation of each road is determined for the next four years. During this quadrennial weighing hundreds of sacks of documents franked by United States senators and representatives have been sent to railway agents who received envelopes containing slips of paper or labels franked by the senators so that they could be remailed and reweighed. During the past three years special arrangements have repeatedly been made with newspapers published along the lines of the roads to ship immense quantities of Sunday papers at the pound rates during the thirty days' weighing, and many other methods of padding have been resorted to.

U. S.—As people do not consume as many manufactured articles when they are at a high price as when they are at a low price, does it not stand to reason that less men would be employed under the trust?

McK.—I did not look at in that light before.

U. S.—How can you, a professing christian, conscientiously sit in the highest seat in the land and watch the American Steel and Wire company rob the farmer and the mechanic out of two dollars every time he buys a keg of nails and proportionately when he buys barb wire? How can you conscientiously approve of the Standard Oil Company's robbing system which gives them a profit of $80,000,000 per year on a $97,500,000 investment?

McK.—The Standard Oil Company under John D. Rockefeller has lowered the price of oil and not raised it, and this trust has thereby been a benefit to the people.

U. S.—When it costs the Standard Oil Company only 1¾ cents a gallon to make the oil, and with the crude oil only costing them $1.25 a barrel, and all the waste materials being used in the manufacture of axle grease, soap, chewing gum and twenty other things, is it right for them to charge the consumer 8, 10 or 12c per gallon?

McK.—In this case "might makes right."

U. S.—Who owns the National City Bank of New York City?

McK.—The Standard Oil Company.

U. S.—How many million dollars worth of government funds are deposited in this bank?

McK.—About $19,000,000.00.

U. S.—How much interest does the Standard Company pay the people of the United States for the use of this $19,000,000 of their money?

McK.—Nothing.

U. S.—On February 28, 1888, you said on the floor of the house that "Nearly $59,000,000 of the people's money was out among the banks and that they were getting it without interest." Now, if it was wrong for the banks to get this money without interest in 1888, is it not wrong to-day?

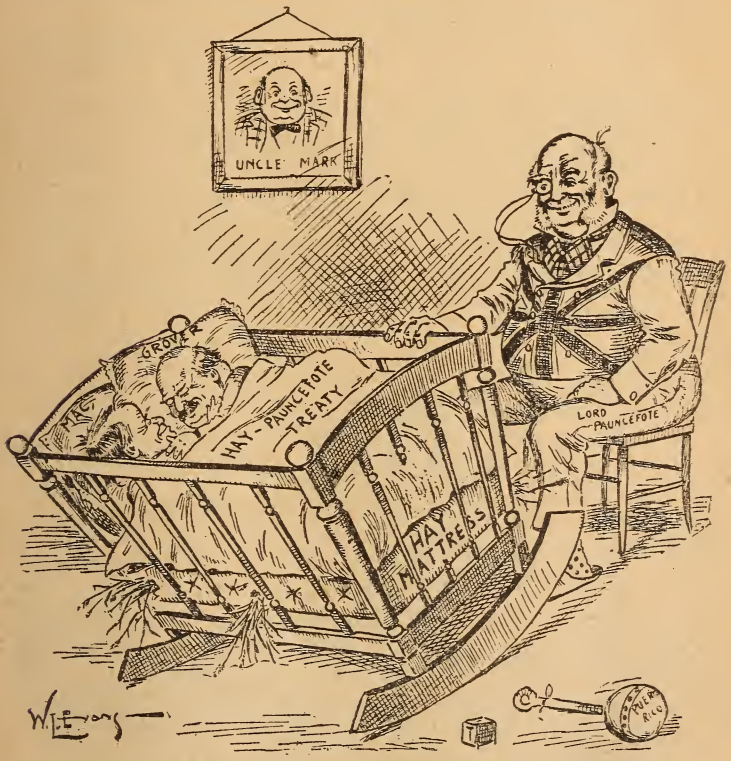
McK.—I am merely following out what the last administration did.

A Splendid Appointment.

Four Postal Schemes for Robbery and Plunder, not being enough to satisfy the devilish desire of our "Plain Duty" puppet, he appointed Shellenberger, counsel of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, to decide, for the citizens of this country what the Pennsylvania System and its connecting lines, the New York Central, Michigan Central, West Shore, Boston and Albany, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and every other Rail Road in the United States should receive from the people for carrying the Mails. Mr. Schellenberger set the price at between 5 and 6 cents per pound.

U. S.—Did you not severely criticise President Cleveland for doing the very same thing that you are doing to-day?

McK.—I criticised Mr. Cleveland at that time not realizing the fact that it was a benefit to the people to have the money distributed to the national banks in various parts of the country.



THEY WILL LET IT SLEEP TILL AFTER ELECTION.

U. S.—How much of the people's money is (June 15th, 1900) in the hands of the national banks for which they pay no interest?

McK.—$110,000,000.

U. S.—The states of Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Michigan, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecti-

THE POOR FOOL!

THE THOUGHT DIDN'T STRIKE HIM THAT "WE HAVENT GOT THEM YET."

At Pittsburgh on August 28th, 1898 McKinley said: "Peace has brought us the Philippines."

At Redfield, South Dakota on October 14th, 1899, he said: "The Providence of God" threw the Philippines in our lap.

At Madison, Wis., October 16, 1899, he said: "The Army and Navy have brought us the Philippines."

At Boston, February 16, 1899, he said: "The Philippines were intrusted to our hands by God."

In his "Message to Congress," April 11, 1898, he said: "I speak not of forcible annexation. That, by our code of morals would mean criminal aggression."

In his "Treaty of Peace" we read that "Spain cedes to the United States, the Archipelago, known as the Philippine Islands."

THE TRUSTS DEMAND A ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT.

cut obtain interest on state funds deposited in banks, why is not the United States entitled to interest?

McK.—If it is right in the one case it is right in both.

U. S.—If the Standard Oil Company would pay 4 per cent on the $19,000,000 which they have with your approval how much would it amount to annually?

McK.—$560,000 yearly.

U. S.—By this process what amount do you give away annually.

McK.—$4,000,000.

U. S.—When you raised the popular loan of $200,000,000 to carry on your war you sold the bonds at par, knowing that on the market they were worth from a $1.06 to a $1.09, now, how much money did you give away on this deal?

McK.—$15,000,000.00.

U. S.—Do the small banks have the same opportunity to fleece the people as the larger ones?

McK.—No.

U. S.—Do you think the Standard Oil Company's bank will ever become as rich as the Bank of England?

McK.—It will if our legislation regarding money matters is not altered.

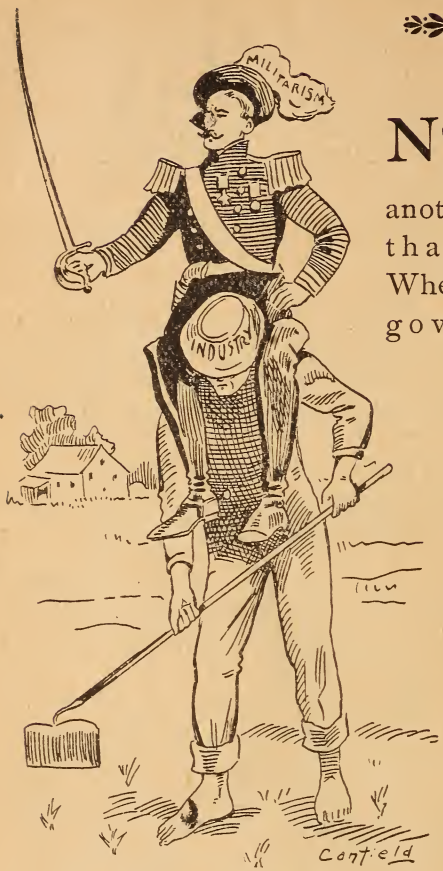
U. S.—When the banker takes a 4 per cent bond, walks over to the treasury, deposits it, and takes out of the treasury dollar for dollar of the people's money, takes the money to his bank, uses that money for nothing and draws 4 per cent. on his bond, is it anything else than a legal way of robbing the people?

McK.—There is another view of the matter, we needed the money and had to have it and as the banks had the money, we had to go to them for the most of it.

U. S.—The Standard Oil Company's bank was one of the banks that a short time ago forced a "Black Friday" on New York and not only made untold millions but held up the government of which you are the head and demanded more deposits for nothing and they got them; why did you give it to them?

McK.—The government under the circumstances was forced to buy its peace and was glad, indeed, to buy it.

U. S.—In 1837 a panic occurred, New York banks



What History teaches us.

NO man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. When an American governs himself, that is self-government: but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self-government—that is despotism. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us; our defence is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. They who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.

suspended business, there was a general wreck, yet the banks paid bigger dividends that year than usual, now, are not panics made to order by the big banks, and during these supposed panics when the banks go to the government for aid do they not make millions?

McK.—They do but it is a benefit to the people as it cleans out unstable financial institutions.

U. S.—In other words, the "big fish eat up the little ones."

McK.—That is it exactly.

U. S.—George III of England, in a proclamation to the American rebels in 1876 used just about the same words that you have now used to the inhabitants of the Philippines: He said, "I desire to restore to the American people the blessings of law and liberty, equally enjoyed by every British subject." Now, is it not a fact that the American people had less cause to rebel in 1776 than the Pinos have at present?

McK.—Yes, but Aguinaldo in his manifesto of Jan. 5, 1899, said that his government could not remain indifferent, in view of a violent and forcible usurpation of a portion of territory by a nation who calls itself the champion of nations, and that his government was prepared to commence hostilities if the American forces attempted to carry out the orders of the president of the United States, and I did not desire to be dictated to by Aguinaldo.

U. S.—At Pittsburgh on the 28th of August, 1899, you told the people that peace brought us the Philippines. On October 14, 1899, at Redfield, S. D., you said that by the "Providence of God, who works in mysterious ways, this great archipelago was put into our lap." Two days later at Madison, Wis., you said that the army and navy had brought us new territory; now, how could peace, the army and navy, and God all have brought us the Philippine Islands at the same time?

McK.—I cannot say.

U. S.—Can you think of anyone else that brought us the Philippines?

McK.—No.

U. S.—Who is to decide when the people of the Philippine Islands are capable of governing themselves?

McKINLEY'S SHAMP ROTECTION TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

Are we to compel millions to submit to our authority and exact allegiance from them, and then deny to them the right to travel, and to labor in the country to which they belong? Are we to extort from them contributions of money in peace, and exact service of them in time of war, and yet deny to them the privilege of visiting the capitol of the country that they serve?

McKinley's promises of security to the laboring population are ridiculous.

The acquisition of these islands, in whatever form the acquisition may be made, must be and will be followed by freedom to travel, freedom to labor, freedom to pursue every industry and to practice every art.

McK.—William McKinley.

U. S.—Who is to decide when the inhabitants of Cuba are fit for self-government?

McK.—William McKinley.

U. S.—Who is to decide when the people of Porto Rico are able to govern themselves?

McK.—William McKinley.

U. S.—Who is to decide how much taxes these people shall pay?

McK.—William McKinley.

U. S.—Who is to appoint the military rulers over these countries?

McK.—William McKinley.

U. S.—Who is to appoint the civil officers in these islands?

McK.—William McKinley.

U. S.—Who dictates the details of government in these islands?

McK.—William McKinley.

U. S.—Who buys the supplies for these islands?

McK.—They are bought under my supervision.

U. S.—What business have you got to rule these people?

McK.—I am merely pursuing my policy of imperialism.

U. S.—You being a servant of M. A. Hanna, and M. A. Hanna being a servant of the trusts, and the trusts being the servant of the great banking institutions, the lives and welfare of the twelve millions of people in these islands are practically in the hands of American money kings?

McK.—Certainly.

U. S.—During the past three years you have possessed a power over the liquor traffic such as God gives to but one man in a generation. You have been in a position as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the United States to regulate hundreds and hundreds of saloons that are dealing out death and damnation to hundreds of soldiers. Fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts by scores of thousands have appealed to you to do it; army chaplains ever since the year of President Cleveland's estab-

The first time Willie ever got away from him.

Once and once only has Mark Hanna had to cool his heels in the President's ante-chamber, just as ordinary Senators and other members of Congress are frequently compelled to do. It was Hanna's first experience at this sort of business and it set him in a towering rage. Admiral Dewey had been closeted with Mr. McKinley a half hour discussing Philippine affairs. The mighty Mark's presence was abruptly impeded by a polite protest from the messenger at the door.

"The President is busy" said the messenger, "and cannot be seen at present."

"Is that so?" asked Hanna, in amazement. "Here, take my card into him."

The Presidential servitor bowed as he received the card and backed through the partially opened door. In a moment he returned and said: "The President asks that you excuse him this morning and call around this afternoon. He will be busy with Admiral Dewey until noon."

lishment of the canteen system, have testified to its cursed influence; nearly every high military officer in the service, including Gens. Miles, Shafter, Otis, Henry, Wood, Corbin, Wheeler, and others are on record against the canteen, yet to please the whiskey trust you have allowed the canteen system to exist with executive sanction. And this,

HAVANA UNDER MCKINLEY.

too, after congress, in response to the appeals of the people to save our soldiers, passed a law prohibiting it, a law which your Attorney General and your Secretary of War immediately proceeded to nullify.

The prohibitory law in Alaska has been repealed with your sanction and that vast territory with its desperate seekers of fortune and Indians that are crazed by drink is given over to the whiskey trust.

The brewery trust followed the American flag to Hawaii and Puerto Rico. They followed it to Cuba, which is

UNPRECEDENTED AUDACITY

THE McKINLEY-NEELY VARIETY

In face of the reports of European Representatives to their governments regarding the actions of the American and Spanish navies in the late war, the Administration (for Political Purposes and by a court controlled by McKinley) gave the honor of the Santiago victory to Sampson. Portions of the reports are as follows:

FRENCH.

Schley being two points ahead of Sampson should have been in command. Reports of Sampson regarding damage to Morro Castle overdrawn.

BRITISH.

At the time Cervera appeared at mouth of harbor Sampson was 20 miles distant. Battle lasted forty-five minutes. Schley was in command. No guns on Morro Castle misplaced as reported.

at present under your military control, and set up 2,000 saloons with your sanction.

When England commanded China at the cannon's mouth to receive her opium you stood aghast at the awful wrong; but when the American troops marched into Manila the first time, there went with them an agent of the brewery trust who had ship loads of liquor on the way, and within seven days after the hoisting of the starry banner over the doomed city 430 saloons were established which soon began their awful warfare against decency and honor.

Dr. Schurman says the saloon is our greatest problem in the Philippines. Travelers tell us that every street is lined with them; and that the city of Manila is one grand scene of continuous Saturnalia of drunkenness and vice, carried on with the consent of the President of the United States. You being a professing christian and in a position to regulate the sale of liquor in our new possessions, and to American soldiers, and also being a crank on "plain duty," why is it that you do not exercise some of the "plain duty"?

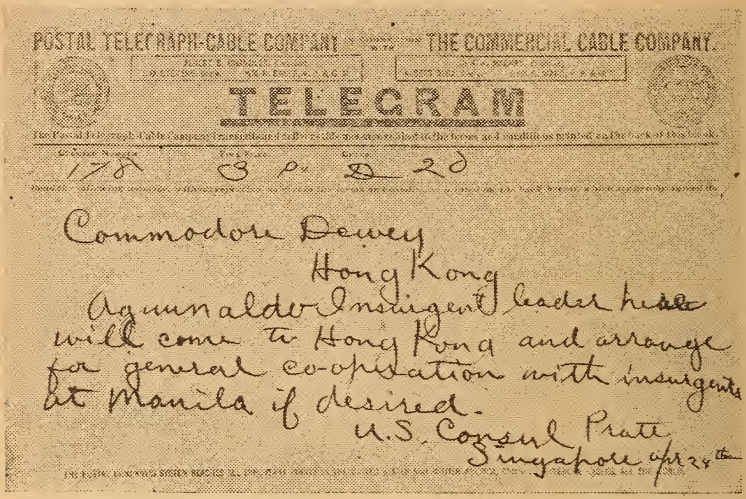
McK.—The church is not, like its Master, the friend and champion of the poor. It has thrown sops of charity to the unfortunate, but has not defended their rights. The church has stood by and watched the rich become richer and the poor poorer, and it lifts not its voice in defense of the weak in their battle against the strong.

Through silence the church has sought to curry favor with the privileged class and unfeelingly it has turned from the sorrows of the oppressed. Great questions ask for solution, great wrongs appeal to be righted, but where, O where, is the church? Diplomatic dealings in church matters would soon place church and state as one, which has been the curse of many countries.

The church deals diplomatically in ethical generalities because it fears its revenue will be cut off if it attacks specific sins. It covers with cast-off shoes and patched garments, the shivering limbs of the outraged multitude while corporations, and trusts, and breweries take bread from their mouths. The poor user of oil, leather, sugar, matches, lumber, iron, paper, the telegraph, express com-

THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Is of the opinion that Aguinaldo was fighting Spaniards near Manila when Dewey arrived there in May, 1898. This is not the case as the Republicans would like to have you believe.



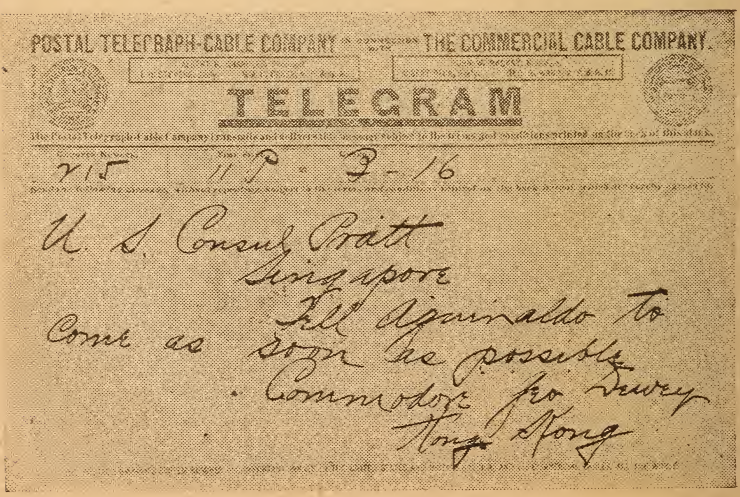
POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY — THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

TELEGRAM

178 3 P. D 20

Commodore Dewey
Hong Kong
Aguinaldo Insurgent leader here will come to Hong Kong and arrange for general co-opération with insurgents at Manila if desired.
U.S. Consul Pratt
Singapore Apr 24th

These messages are copies of U. S. Naval and State Records and shows beyond doubt that U. S. officials induced Aguinaldo to return to the Philippines.



POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY — THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

TELEGRAM

215 11 P. 2-16

U. S. Consul Pratt
Singapore
Tell Aguinaldo to
Come as soon as possible
Commodore Pro Dewey
Hong Kong

panies, railroad, street cars, gas, glass, wire, tin, coffee, coal, flour, and coffins, pays tribute to the cormorant trusts whose stockholders ride in private cars or sail in private yachts through sunny seas, and the church merely puts before these men, richer than princes and kings, the grave duty of contributing liberally, according as God has prospered them, and then with Brother Rockefeller of the Oil trust, or Brother Havemeyer of the Sugar trust, or Brother Vanderbilt of railroad fame, unites in prayer.

The church is worldly in its refusal to champion the cause of temperance and sobriety, and people who live in glass houses should never throw stones. Only 1 per cent of the church voting membership, vote the temperance ticket while the 99 per cent vote with the distiller, the brewer, the saloonkeeper, and his bartender. Why should it ask me to remove the army canteen? In my own state there are 300,000 church members who are voters while the liquor contingent claims but 30,000, and no satisfactory temperance legislation and no temperance laws have they ever enacted, so how can they ask me to remove the saloons from Manila, Ilio, Havanna, Santiago and Ponce?

U. S.—Because the church does wrong that does not excuse you.

McK.—It excuses me in the eyes of the people and that is what I need most at present.

U. S.—Do you know why it was that the administration favored Rear Admiral Sampson and persecuted Rear Admiral Schley?

McK.—Schley is a Democrat. Sampson is a Republican.

U. S.—Is it true that Rear Admiral Schley ranked two numbers ahead of Rear Admiral Sampson when the battle of Santiago was fought?

McK.—That is true.

U. S.—Considering the fact that Admiral Schley was at the mouth of Santiago harbor when Admiral Cevera attempted to escape while Rear Admiral Sampson was 15 or 20 miles away the only part taken by Sampson in the battle being to chase one Spanish boat 50 or 60 miles out in the Carribean Sea, which any ordinary captain would have done, while Rear Admiral Schley de-

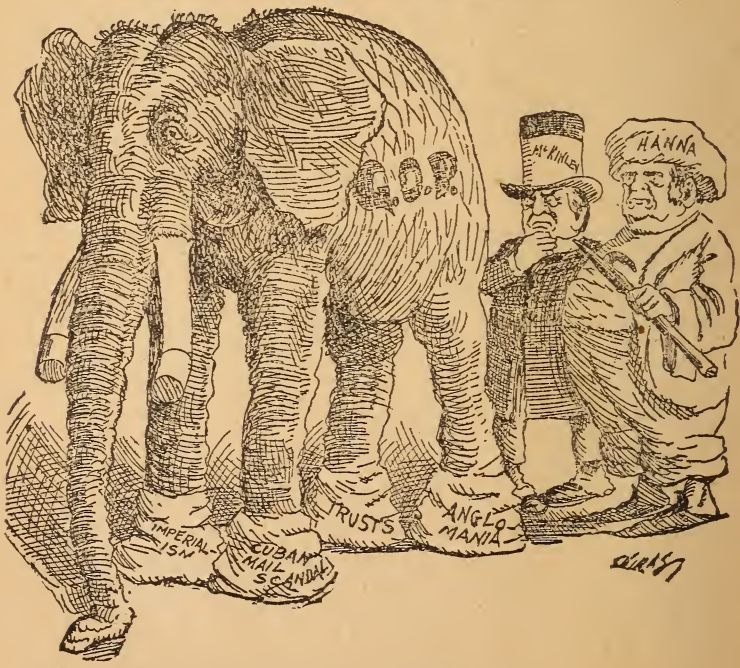
McKINLEY WILL GO INTO THE HOTEL BUSINESS AFTER ELECTION.

Arrangements have been completed for McKinley to go into the Hotel business in Canton if he is defeated. His best friends premeditate the possibility of a landslide for Bryan. They claim that Canton does not possess good hotel accommodations, that the business of the town will warrant the building of a big hotel and that McKinley is the man to run it. Ex-Vice President Morton has amassed a fortune in the hotel business since his retirement from the political arena.

Mr. Neely is somewhat of a thief, but his larceny does not approach in magnificence that perpetrated by Wm. McKinley.

Not less than 95,000 Filipinos have been killed, wounded and captured according to Otis, and all to please the Millionaires who put up to the campaign fund.

HANDICAPPED UPON ALL FOURS.



MARK. What do you think of your chances, Mack?
McK. They are mighty slim on that beast.

stroyed, disabled or captured the balance of Cevera's fleet. Who is the true hero of the battle of Santiago?

McK.—Rear Admiral Schley.

U. S.—How much money was stolen from the gov-

WILLIAM GOEBEL, MURDERED BY REPUBLICANS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

ernment through the fraud and conspiracy in connection with the government engineering works in Georgia?

McK.—I cannot give the exact amount.

Barge Office Evils.

Of all the abuses of to-day there is nothing so absolutely brutal as the way people are treated at the Immigration Bureau of the Barge Office in New York. Uniform and persistent brutality reigns supreme while McKinley still holds his ear to the ground.

The Sugar Trust

being encouraged by administration backing, now compels human beings to work ten hours per day, in 150 degrees of heat.

Without Warning.

U.S.—Why was it that Capt. Carter, who was one of the parties connected with the case, was not sent to the Leavenworth military prison twenty months ago?

Branded as Frauds by McKinley. Declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be innocent of Fraud, and the Legal Possessors of Kentucky's State Offices.

McK.—Because there are other people mixed up in the case and we were afraid that Carter might give the

The son of a Trust Magnate.

Our Chief Executive has been denounced by 320 ministers in his own State, 96 of which are members of his own Church.

Hanna's profits during McKinley's administration would pay the running expenses of the State of Indiana for 22 months.

THE EXAMPLE we are setting the inhabitants of our new possessions is certainly GOOD.

Is it any wonder the Railroad Engineers would not drive their Engines over McKinley's Railroad Bridges in Cuba.

What has McKinley done with the $50,000,000 appropriated at the beginning of the War? He has given no account of it.

Hazel sold his Yacht, valued at $45,000, to the Government for $80,000, and now it is listed at $25,000.

McKinley gave Peck $1,200,000 to spend at the Paris Exposition. Peck is squandering this money to suit himself. No detail account of expenditures is on file at Washington. The salaries of his employees average $4,500 per year. An item for experts is listed by him at $75,000.

whole deal away and injure the administration, and in addition we desired to have everything go smoothly between ourselves and the contractors, who are very wealthy and who have of late subscribed heavily to the corruption fund, however, we had matters fixed so that Carter was sent to Leavenworth just before election to be pardoned out just after, thus relieving the administration from any negligence in regard to the matter ,and thus giving us an opportunity to keep in the good graces of Carter's friends who have also been large subscribers to our fund. The evidence that convicted Carter, if produced against his fellow conspirators might land them behind the bars, and as Carter had boasted that he would not go to the penitentiary alone it took us about a year to get the matter straightened up.

U. S.—You have a friend in Kentucky by the name of Taylor who was defeated for govenor by William Goebel?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—After Mr. Goebel had been assasinated by prominent Kentucky Republicans and your friend Taylor had obtained information from inside circles that a secret indictment was about to be issued for his arrest as an accessory to the murder of William Goebel, Taylor went to Washington and called on you for assistance?

McK.—Yes, sir.

U. S.—What did you tell him?

McK.—I told him if it were possible for me to appoint an investigating committee something like we had to investigate the Spanish war and the condition of the transport Manauese that I thought we could clear him, but as that was not possible the best we could do in his case would be to furnish him with plenty of money to hold up the court and defeat justice.

U. S.—Do you know how much money was supplied him?

McK.—I cannot say exactly. Pennsylvania Republicans sent him checks for $1,500, at Washington he got about $3,000, but I cannot say how much more.

U. S.—Are you acquainted with Henry Youtsey and Tallow Dick Combs?

The Republican campaign orators whose oily tongues flop to the tune of syndicate dollars, will tell you this fall, that a million dollars a day that now pours into the pockets of foreigners, will be diverted to the coffers of our own people when the new Tropical American possessions become producers.

The "Plain Duty" fence erected at a cost of $2,095,000.

The entire exports of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii and Guam during 10 of their palmist years did not average $300,000.00 per day, and never will average $500,000.00 per day, while the Republican party since December 1899, have been paying out of the United States Treasury $1,000,000.00 per day for their retention. Statistics show only 68% of our tropical imports as coming from these islands.

McK.—They are two of my Kentucky supporters, but I am not acquainted personally with the gentlemen.

U. S.—Do you think Governor Taylor was legally entitled to the governorship?

McK.—He was not. Governor Goebel was duly elected and properly qualified. Now that Goebel is dead, Beckham is governor of Kentucky, but of course for administration purposes it was my duty to support Taylor.

U. S.—What class of people in Kentucky are your staunch supporters?

McK.—The mountaineers, moonshiners and their employees.

U. S.—Do you think it was right for Taylor to bring 1,200 mountaineers to Frankfort on Jan. 25, to furnish them with a specially chartered train and afterwards to supply them with arms and ammunition to defeat justice, at the same time charging it up to the state?

THE ASSASSINATION OF GOEBEL BY REPUBLICANS.

McK.—It was such a small thing in comparison with our Philippine army which is engaged in the same business that I paid but very little attention to the matter.

McKINLEY—"Here's to the extermination of the Boers."
J. BULL—"Here's to the slaughter of the Pinos."

THE LABORING CLASSES
SHOULD CONSIDER THE FACT THAT

Free trade between the Colonies and the States will follow the establishment of McKinley's Colonial System without much delay. Such has been the policy of England which he tries to imitate. The question before the country is this: "Shall the laboring and producing classes of America be subjected to a direct and never ending competition with the underpaid and half-clad laborers of Asia, or shall the Republic of America be transformed into a Colonial Empire with like consequences to the laboring classes?" **This is the gravest question ever submitted to the American laboring man. A way of escaping is before you. Will you accept it? Your future will be decided November 6, 1900.**

U. S.—Did you ever uphold murder for political purposes before?

McK.—No, sir.

U. S.—What is your attitude toward the Transvaal Republic in their present fight with England?

McK.—I think England is right and the Boers should be slaughtered the same as the Filipinos.

U. S.—But the Boers have been driven by the English from Cape Town into Natal, from Natal into the Orange Free State, and from the Orange Free State into the Transvaal, and now the English want to drive them out of the Transvaal back into the centre of Africa; how do you justify your position?

McK.—The Boers only pay one-eighth of the taxes, the Anglo-Saxon race pays the balance. If a Boer comes to the United States he can be naturalized in four years; if an American goes to the Transvaal the chances are that he will die of old age before he is naturalized. A Boer can go to California, dig gold and keep it, if an American goes to the Transvaal he has to give up 35 per cent of it, and for these reasons I desire to see England wipe them off the face of the globe. It is England's plain duty to uphold the authority of the Anglo-Saxon race in Africa the same as we are doing it in Asia.

U. S.—But this is one of the bloodiest wars that ever occurred in the history of the world. England, a powerful nation, has 240,000 men, while Paul Kruger has but 60,000, and as you once said it was a disgrace to civilization that questions of right were determined by might, how do you justify your statement?

McK.—I made that statement before the Philippine war started. My ideas regarding these matters have changed in the last two years.

U. S.—A Peace Conference of the nations of the world was held last summer at "The Hague" and an international treaty was formulated relative to the establishment of peace which received the signatures of the diplomatic agents of the twenty-six governments represented. This treaty recognized as a principal of international law, that any power can offer mediation between combatants without danger of international complications

PRATT AND WILDMAN LED THE FILIPINOS LIKE SHEEP TO THE SLAUGHTER. McKINLEY ORDERED THEM KILLED. GOD PITY HIS GUILTY SOUL.

At midnight on the 22d day of April, 1898, in a remote quarter of the ancient city of Singapore, while exercising the greatest secrecy, Howard W. Bray, tapped on the door of a foreigners lodging house in pursuit of an exile, who was living a quiet and contented life, at the house of one of his countrymen.

Who was this exile? Aguinaldo. Who wanted him? United States Consul Pratt of Singapore, United States Consul Wildman of Hong Kong and Commodore Dewey of the U. S. Pacific Squadron. Who needed his services? McKinley and the American nation. Dewey wired for him, Wildman wired for him. The Captain of the U. S. Cutter "Petrel" called upon him personally. Pratt interviewed him. Dewey sent a U. S. Battle Ship to transport him to Manila. United States officials haunted him and begged him to return to Manila. The United States government furnished him with arms and ammunition, Wildman instructed him to set up a Dictatorial Government in the Islands. Dewey himself choose the pattern of the Filipino Flag. United States officials promised him if he would return to the Philippine Islands, renew the insurrection among his followers and besiege Manila by land while Dewey beleagured it by sea, that their government would free his countrymen from the bondage of Spain. Aguinaldo fulfilled his agreement and in a reasonable time requested the United States to fulfill theirs.

That midnight tap at the Singapore lodging house was a fatal tap. McKinley not only refused them the promised freedom, they had fought for so many years, but ordered Otis to shoot them down in cold blood. Like Nero, Pharaoh and others of his class his sins of omission and commission have caused untold misery and brought tears to the eyes of millions. His ignorance has already cost our tax payers over $200,000,000.00, while his "plain duty" theory, has placed beneath the sod of those far distant islands, 10,000 of our choicest sons and formerly recognized allies. These allies, on the shores of the Lake of Galilee, were made our equal by the Savior of Mankind, when he said: "In the sight of God all men are equal." O, McKinley, where is your honor, your honesty, your consistency and your love of liberty? God, pity your GUILTY SOUL.

resulting therefrom. Now, as you have no excuse for not offering to mediate, why is it that you do not offer friendly advice toward arbitration?

McK.—It would make me the laughing stock of Europe. To tell the truth everybody knows that England has more right in the Transvaal than we have in the Philippines, and it would be the height of folly for us to ask England to withdraw her army from the Transvaal without withdrawing our own army from the Philippines.

U. S.—But the Transvaal is a sister republic while England is an empire.

McK.—There is very little difference to-day between an empire and a republic. England has her possessions all over the world and the United States has possessions in the Atlantic, in the Pacific, in the Arctic and in the Indian oceans, and we could not for an instant consider the Transvaal a sister republic under these circumstances.

U. S.—Upon the one side there is a heroic struggle for justice and right and upon the other the exercise of a brutal force for oppression and wrong. By what right or autnority has Great Britain to interefer with the international affairs of an independent government? By what act of international law does she protect her right to demand the modification or repealing of the statutes of a republic. Beyond the peradventure of a doubt England has no more right to interefere with the internal affairs of that republic than we have to interfere with the internal affairs of England. The language of the treaties solemnly ratified by Great Britain show that the South African republic is as free to control its internal affairs as the United States is to control its own affairs.

McK.—But Holland transferred to England her possessions in South Africa years ago and England is the owner of the Transvaal Republic just the same as we are the owners of the Philippine Islands.

U. S.—But when Holland ceded her possessions to England she could not cede the Transvaal Republic because she did not possess it.

McK.—Neither could Spain transfer the Philippines except Manila, the rest of the country was in the hands of the insurgents. Spain and Holland both sold something

Mark: Pump harder Mac, she's spreading!

In the course of his speech, published in the Congressional Record, Senator Bacon stated that the Cuban receipts for 1899 amounted to $16,000,000 and the expenditures to $14,000,000. Deducting the cost of the municipalties—$1,239,000—and treating the items of expenditures for justice and public instructions, which were lumped—$790,000—as for education alone, and deducting this also and the postal expenses, Mr. Bacon made the expenditure for current cost of governing the island about $11,000,000.

Mr. Bacon compared this with the expenditures of several of the states, all but one or two much larger in population than Cuba, and all with much more highly organized governments. The result of the comparison is shown in the following table of the current annual expenditures for Cuba and the states named:

Cuba	$11 000 000	Georgia	872 000
Missouri	1 707 137	Massachuetts	3 500 000
Indiana	2 980 000	Arkansas	550 000
Minnesota	4 650 000	Mississippi	749 000
Kentucky	2 738 000	Tenneseee	2 580 000
Michigan			3 584 000

The government of each one of these states ought seemingly to cost more than the temporary and incomplete government of Cuba. And yet Cuba cost from four times to twenty times as much as States having larger populations and more complete governments.

they did not own, but England and the United States will never admit it.

U. S.—The Boers were told forty years ago by the governor of Cape Colony that if they did not like British rule and the laws of that country they could leave, now the English have been told by Paul Kruger that if they do not like Boer rule and the laws of the Transvaal that they too can leave; when the Boers were told to leave they left, when the English were told to leave they stayed.

McK.—It was right for the English to stay because they could not take the mines that net them $150,000,000 a year with them. We cannot leave the Philippine Islands and take the mines and products of those islands which representatives of the various trusts have discovered.

U. S.—But the Transvaal Boers had hardships of the severest kind and wars with the natives that in ferociousness were indescribable.

McK.—So have the Filipinos, they have lost thousands of men and fought the Spaniards for two centuries.

U. S.—But the Boers have appealed to the nations for intervention.

McK.—So has Aguinaldo.

U. S.—It seems incredible that two nations that are continually boasting about their advanced civilization and progress, should boastingly violate every principle of right and justice?

McK.—Wherever you find the Anglo-Saxon race have planted their flag, whether it is British or Yankee, you see christianity and progress, but the Boers and the Filipinos are determined that they would rather die than stand such oppression and injustice; they have defied with a courage that is almost unexampled in the history of the world, the forces of Great Britain and America respectively. It may be the most diabolical instance of rapacity, of tyranny and usurpation ever known in the history of the world, but these are cases where the two great Anglo-Saxon races must show to the world that their authority shall not be questioned by the likes of Aguinaldo and Paul Kruger.

U. S.—Do you ever expect the United States military authorities in the Philippine Islands will capture Aguinaldo?

AGUINALDO'S WIFE AND BABY.

Captured by the Republicans at a cost of $10,000,000.

McK.—Aguinaldo is as slippery as an eel, now you have him and now you havn't. The 2nd Battalion chased him all over the northern part of the island of Luzon for three months and after spending $1,000,000 trying to locate him we had to give it up. Aguinaldo would be one place one day and another the next, and we could not catch him, but Gen. Otis, with four regiments of volunteers, a thousand cavalry and two large batteries has captured his wife and baby.

U. S.—How many Pinos did Otis round up for the week ending April 27, 1900?

McK.—The proceeds of the week's work in Luzon was 600 killed, 750 wounded, and 250 captured. In another province 80 were killed and 100 wounded, while in North Slicas 180 were killed, 70 captured and 64 taken prisoners.

U. S.—How much did General Otis allow himself in Mexican money in addition to the army salary?

McK.—$14,000 per year.

U. S.—What was his reason for taking this money?

McK.—He takes it because other army officers and all those who take part in the island government receive bonuses.

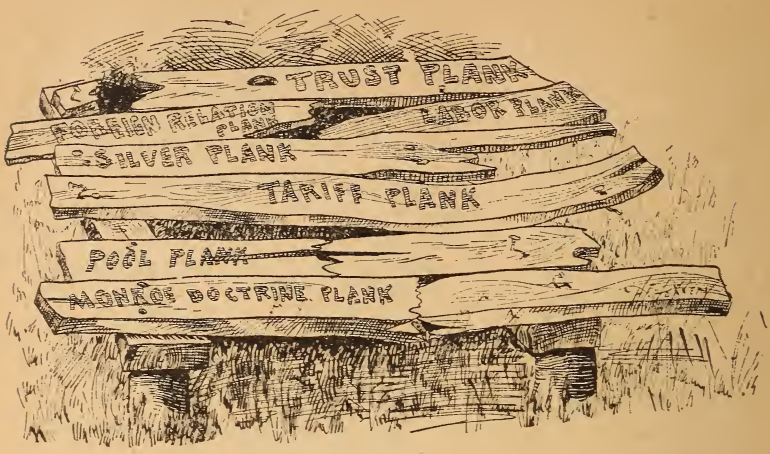
U. S.—What do Washington clerks in the Philippine Islands receive in the shape of bonus?

McK.—400 Mexican dollars each.

U. S.—Senator Hoar has likened Aguinaldo to Washington. In statescraft he likens him and his associates to the best minds ever produced in the Asiatic race—a race which handed down to us the "Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the Poetry of David, the eloquence of Isaiah, the Wisdom of Solomon, and the philosophy of Paul." Have any of your political friends and Republican senators ever paid you such tribute?

McK.—I never expect to get any tribute of that caliber from Senator Hoar; he would liken me to Nero, Pharoah, or the Sultan of Turkey.

U. S.—Mr. Hoar declares that Aguinaldo is brave, honest and patriotic, and that he and the small band which has given life and everything dearer than life in a losing



The St. Louis Platform of to-day.

JOHN E. JONES, a Washington Newspaper reporter, has been drawing $1,700 per year as local physician to the Washington city Post-office.

McKinley has given the North American Trust Co. the banking monoply of Havana.

A COMING EVENT.—FOR SALE. McKinley's harem in Jolo. Apply to W. J. Bryan, Washington, D. C.

The Steel Trust made more money, in 1899, than all the farmers in Kansas and Nebraska combined.

M. A. Hanna member of Coal Trust, Iron Trust, Steel Trust, Towing Trust, Banking Trust and Railway Trust. Owner and dealer in National, State and Municipal Franchises.

The Post-Office Department puts on 5,000 extra McKinley workers. Each City will receive extra Clerks and Carriers until after election. Hanna's own city, Cleveland, receives 20 additional Carriers and 9 extra Clerks.

cause, deserve the sympathy of the world. That the United States had made them their allies and were in duty bound to recognize their independence and that they had proved themselves fit for independence and capable of self-government, that the state papers of Aguinaldo furnishing the discussion of the laws of nations by his attorney-general, are products of a great mind. When such statements as this come from a man of such unquestionable ability as Senator Hoar, how can you, a weak-minded tool of Mark Hanna and his trusts, have the audacity to say that such is not the case?

McK.—What Mr. Hoar says may be true but it is not for him to decide what we shall do in those islands.

U. S.—Mr. Hoar declares that the Filipinos are not responsible for the present war. He fully justifies their action in resisting the American forces. What have you to say to this, coming from a Republican senator?

McK.—Great heads always differ.

U. S.—What two great heads do you refer to?

McK.—Hoar's and Hanna's.

U. S.—Through Mark Hanna you have the entire responsibility and the management of the governments of the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Porto Rico on your own hands.

McK.—I have.

U. S.—You make all the appointments, dictate as to the amount of money that shall be squandered on each island. The people under you on these islands get fat salaries, pay big prices for everything, get bonuses, make contracts, grant franchises, buy large supplies for the army, grant special favors to special people, and in fact do business something on the same principle as followed by Napoleon, Solomon, David and the present Czar of Russia. Is it any wonder that members of your party are boasting of the fact that the administration will spend $50,000,000 to re-elect you if that amount is needed?

McK.—No, sir.

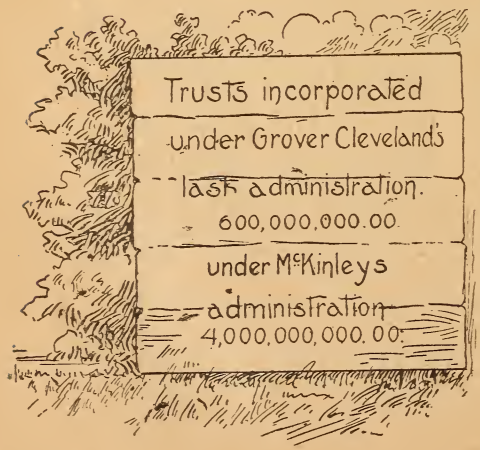
U. S.—It is claimed that the administration has sold to Mr. Van Horn, late of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the entire rights and privileges to operate railroads in Cuba. Knowing as you do that railroads are great op-

Estimated Plunder and its Distribution Among the Larger Fish.

Telegraph and Cable Co's.	$ 2,000,000
M. A. Hanna	15,000,000
Thos. Platt	4,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	5,500,000
Chauncey Depew	1,500,000
Abner McKinley (Brother of President)	800,000
National Banks	345,000,000
Penn. System	2,000,000
New York Central R. R. and Connecting lines	1,500,000
Central Pacific	750,000
The Plant System	170,000
Transportation Companies	1,500,000
The Tobacco Trust	2,000,000
The Sugar Trust	2,500,000
The Steel Trusts	14,000,000
The Iron Trusts	9,500,000
The American Steel & Wire Co.	6,000,000
Other Trusts	71,000,000
U. S. Senators (Other than Platt, Depew and Hanna)	16,000,000
U. S. Congressmen	13,500,000
Wm. McKinley (President)	3,500,000

7,300 tons of Armor plate will be purchased from Andrew Carnegie for $3,978,500 in face of the fact that the same amount of Harveyized Armor can be obtained for $2,555,000. How much will Carnegie put up for the campaign fund? Harveyized Armor is not controlled by a trust. The so-called Krupp Armor bought of Carnegie is controlled by a Trust.

British, French, Germany and Russian Navy experts condemn the American imitation of Krupp Armor made by the Trust and have refused to give it a trial.



pressors of the people, why did you give this special privilege to one corporation?

McK.—Mr. Van Horn is an experienced railroad

Davenport's idea of what a White House Reception may come to.

man and in my judgment was well qualified to look after the needs of the Cubans in this respect.

WHAT HAS HE DONE TO THEM?

What do you think of a government that will pay 7 cts. per mile to the Railroads for the transportation of its soldiers?

McArthur has appealed for more troops for the Philipinnes.

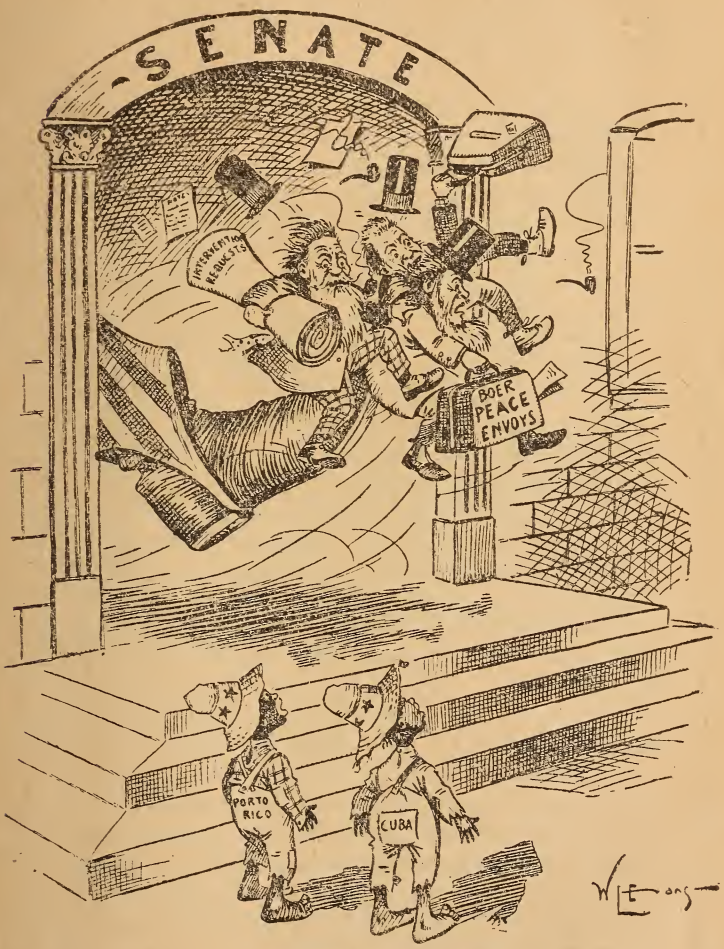
SCANDALOUS.

McKinley collected $16,316,590 from the Cubans last year, and has only accounted for $7,421,719. It cost $1 to collect $4 in taxes, from the Cubans.

Rathbone spent $612,290 of the peoples money while in Cuba. Items like $31,000 for printing, and $49,000 for miscellaneous expenses, appear in his accounts.

U. S.—It is charged that you were willing and did make political capital out of the Hepburn bill; is this true?

McK.—I withdrew the administration's objection



How the Republicans Sympathized with the Boers.

and laid over the consideration of the Hepburn bill at this session for political purposes.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIASCO

Every plank in the Philadelphia Platform was sawed out by the Trusts and their agents to deceive the farmer and the laboring man.

As a matter of business and politics they denounced Trusts in face of the fact that their Congress enacted six laws to promote their interests.

They renewed their claims for protection to the American laboring men, but forgot to mention the fact that they had invited to compete with them 10,000,000 of the cheapest laborers on earth and reduced the number of laborers required by harboring Trusts, closing mills and limiting production.

They talked about delivering mail free to farmers out of a fund that does not exist. The postal deficit in 1899 reached into the tens of millions.

They upheld the Civil Service in our new Possessions where it does not and never will exist as long as spoil politicians control our affairs.

To 10,000,000 of the human race (they say) has been given a new birth of freedom. Where is the freedom in hav- 10,000,000 people governed by one man, a foreigner and a tool of foreign capitalists at that.

They stated that the excess of exports over imports under McKinley's administration were $1,483,537,094. This statement is a lie. It included the supplies sent to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines to feed, cloth and furnish McKinley's army. It included the money exported to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands to buy Australian beef and available supplies in the Orient and it included the $817,700,000 exported to England as profit to English Capitalists on American investments. These Republican exports are not to be classed as true exports for they are of no value, and moreover a detriment to the toiling and producing masses of America.

Not one plank in the St. Louis platform has been upheld by the Republicans and it goes without saying the Philadelphia platform will meet the same fate.

U. S.—Who are the people that are behind Mr. Van Horn in his Cuban railway scheme?

McK.—Pierpont Morgan, Rockefeller, Flagler, McKay, Mills, Thomas, Dodge and others.

U. S.—Do you think the Cubans will ever get any justice in freight rates from this aggregation of fortune hunters?

McK.—That remains to be seen.

McKinley Allows the Standard to Deliberately Steal $20,000,000.

U. S.—Is it a fact, Mr. McKinley, that these very men and others have a monopoly on coal, lumber, and almost everything else on the island of a profitable nature?

McK.—They have controlling interests in Havanna street railways, and have purchased thousands of acres of mahogany and cedar timber, further than this I cannot say. The railway privilege will, of course, give them an opportunity to set their own prices on coal and other necessities.

ROOSEVELT

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

Gov. Roosevelt has been a disappointment all around —no doubt to himself. He was elected by only 17,000 plurality, at the very height of his military prestige.

His military record however, will reflect very much against him this fall, as the charges of "being a quitter" preferred against him by Col. Bacon have not nor cannot be denied by Roosevelt or his friends.

How poor Gov. Roosevelt has kept his promise the people of the state know fully well. New York has never had a more thoroughly and narrowly partisan Governor than he. It has never before had a Governor who made weekly pilgrimages to New York to "consult" with his party's boss. As the Boston Herald puts it: "Roosevelt in practice turns his back upon his teachings. The Boss is not to be assailed. He is to be conciliated and deferred to. Roosevelt does not even ask Platt to come to him; he goes to Platt."

But this is not the worst. Gov. Roosevelt's failure to punish or even to prosecute the canal thieves; his suppressions of the report of his special examination in the State Trust Company scandal when the discovery was made that his friend Elihu Root was responsible for the unlawful loans of that institution; his signing of the appraisers' bill to make places for a lot of Platt's henchmen who were out of a job—these and other delinquencies have made up an issue on which the Democrats can carry the state.

It must be remembered that while New York is a pendulum state, swinging now to one side and now to the other, it is also a pivotal state—for the electoral vote of New York and of the three states that naturally vote with it in national elections has been given to and has been essential to the election of every successful candidate for President, Democrat or Republican, since 1876.

It is the duty of every liberty loving citizen in the Empire State, to do his utmost from now until the sun goes down on the 6th day of November, to bring back to the toiling and producing millions, the freedom of our early days that has been taken from us by four years of conspiracy.

U. S.—A few months ago you were in favor of giving the Porto Ricans equal trade privileges with the United States; why is it you changed your mind?

McK.—I surrendered to the sugar trust.

U. S.—Who requested a 15 per cent tariff and how did you smooth things over with the public and the citizens of Porto Rico?

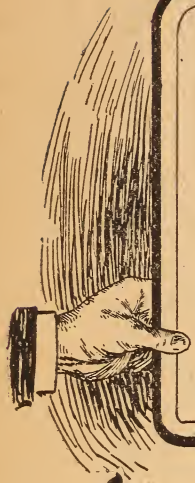
McK.—I gave the Porto Rican Commission $2,095,000 to spend in public improvements and that smoothed things over with them. Then I turned around and told the American public that as I had given the Porto Ricans this two million dollars that it would be perfectly proper for us to charge them 15 per cent on their exports, by so doing I satisfied all parties concerned and made the sugar trust a present of four or five million dollars per annum for their suggestions in the matter.

U. S.—How is it that as the citizens of Porto Rico are American citizens that your conscience would allow you to discriminate against them?

McK.—When I came to Washington Mr. Hanna requested me to leave my conscience in Canton.

U. S.—Are you acquainted with the circumstances by which Mark Hanna broke up the Seamens' Union of the Great Lakes and lowered the wages of the sailors from $15 to $30 per month?

McK.—I knew the circumstances at one time but just at present they are not very clear to me. If my memory serves me correctly Mr. Hanna had at that time a large number of boats. During the winter months he sent his different agents to the large lake ports with instructions to charter every available boat for the next season and also to contract for the transportation of coal, ore, grain and merchandise and everything that they possibly could with the understanding that the same should be shipped as early in the coming season as possible. Navigation opened early the next spring, Mr. Hanna having the entire traffic of the great lakes practically in his own hands. On the first of August five-sixths of the available cargoes of that season had been carried to their destination. The charter of the boats Mr. Hanna had obtained from the little shippers and private vessel owners ran out about this

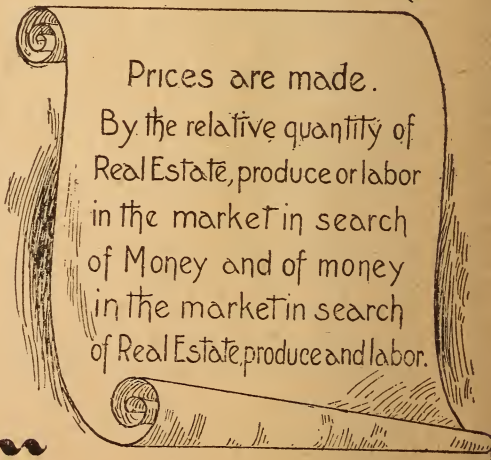

When wheat is scarce
it is high in price.
When money is scarce
it is high in price.
The price of labor
decreases as the price
of money increases.

Was it McKinleyism

or Republicanism that raised the price of wheat in 1897 and made the condition of the farmers, and with them the entire country, more prosperous?

NO!

It was the failure of the Wheat crop in India, Russia and Argentine Republic. If Bryan had been elected the same results would have followed. It is supply and demand, not political parties, that regulates the price of Wheat.


Prices are made.
By the relative quantity of
Real Estate, produce or labor
in the market in search
of Money and of money
in the market in search
of Real Estate, produce and labor.

time. This condition of affairs brought about by Mr. Hanna presented a splendid opportunity for a cut in wages, and the largest part of the business for that season having been disposed of Mr. Hanna cut the price of wages, and stated to those shippers who most opposed him that if they would assist him to win the strike, while they had but a small quantity of cargoes to ship, that next year the reduction in price would still hold good and they themselves would profit as well as himself because the lowering of the sailors' wages would place him in a position where he and others could take their cargoes out at reduced rates. The fight of the Seamen's Union was one of the hardest fought battles between capital and labor that this or any other country ever witnessed. Mr. Hanna having accumulated a large amount of money, was placed in a position where he could hold out and fight to the bitter end, which he did. It is needless to say that he won, and from that date to this, thousands of seamen on the Great Lakes, which are frozen up five months in the year, have obtained barely enough money during the season of navigation to support themselves and their families, while if the strike had never been brought on by Mr. Hanna, and the wages had remained the same as in previous years the wives and children of these sailors would have had plenty to warm them and feed them during the cold, bitter months of winter.

U. S.—In your estimation what is the estate of Mr. Hanna worth to-day?

McK.—$6,000,000.

U. S.—What was it worth four years ago?

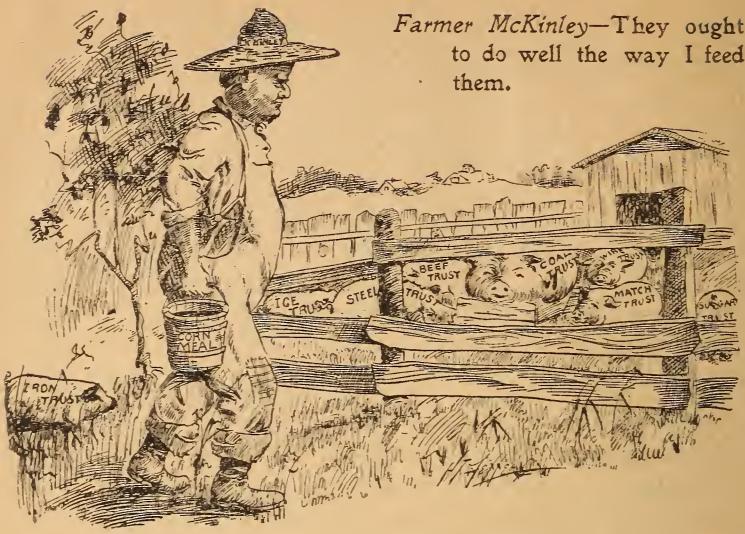
McK.—$2,000,000.

U. S.—What will it be worth in 1905 if you are re-elected?

McK.—I would rather not say.

U. S.—How does Mr. Hanna make money out of politics?

McK.—To state Mr. Hanna's method of dealing with the favored class would be very difficult but I will give you an idea in a general way of how money can be made by political manipulation in the present status of affairs, beginning with my administration. The profit to be de-



Farmer McKinley—They ought to do well the way I feed them.

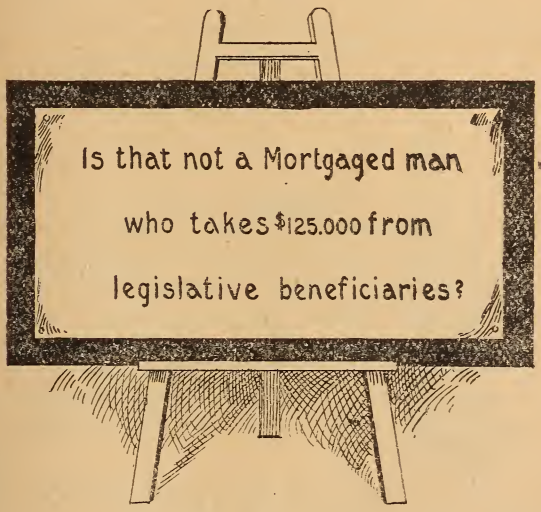
BEWARE OF WOLVES IN SHEEPS' CLOTHING!

The Republicans are going to tell you this fall that they wanted a law passed to regulate the trusts. It's a lie. They simply tried to work a skin game on the Democrats that did not work. A Republican law on trusts would be like the Army Canteen law, which only resulted in a change of bar-tenders.

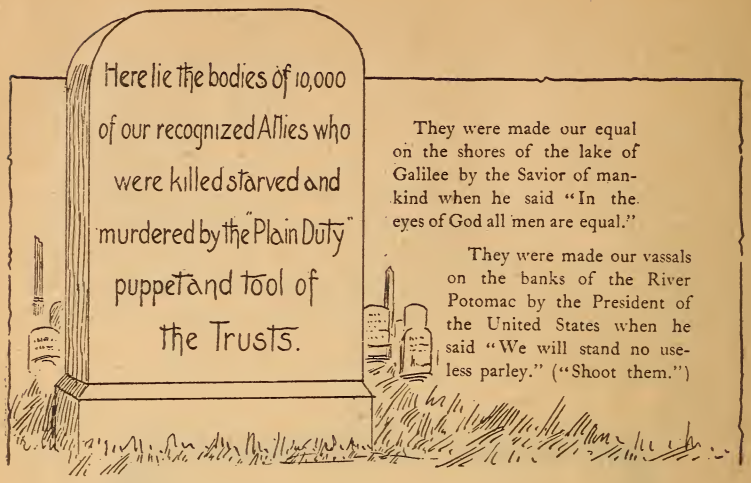
McKinley was made a Major twelve years after the war closed. What he did in the meantime to warrant the appointment, will always remain a mystery.

Not a single war tax has been abated.

rived by the bankers from the continuance of the gold standard for four years would not be less than three hundred millions of dollars. As I stated, when I was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the scarcity of money like the scarcity in wheat, raises the price of money. Now, if we had Bryanism and more money thrown on the market, money would have been cheaper and a man worth five million dollars under Bryanism would only be worth four million under McKinleyism. The loss of this million dollars being divided up between the farming and laboring classes. Of course



the administration leaders advised me to increase the amount of money in circulation in order to make times better and fulfill the prophesy made to them that I was "The Advance Agent of Prosperity." It was not necessary however for congress to increase the amount of money in circulation to any great extent in 1897 and 1898 because wheat production was a failure in other countries. The large amount of wheat exported by the United States in those years together with a high price caused by failure of crops in other countries, threw millions of dollars into


Here lie the bodies of 10,000 of our recognized Allies who were killed starved and murdered by the "Plain Duty" puppet and tool of the Trusts.
They were made our equal on the shores of the lake of Galilee by the Savior of mankind when he said "In the eyes of God all men are equal."
They were made our vassals on the banks of the River Potomac by the President of the United States when he said "We will stand no useless parley." ("Shoot them.")

It costs $18,000,000 more to run the Navy this year, than it did in 1898 when we where at war with Spain.

Before election. The pensions have been increased this year to $150,000,000.

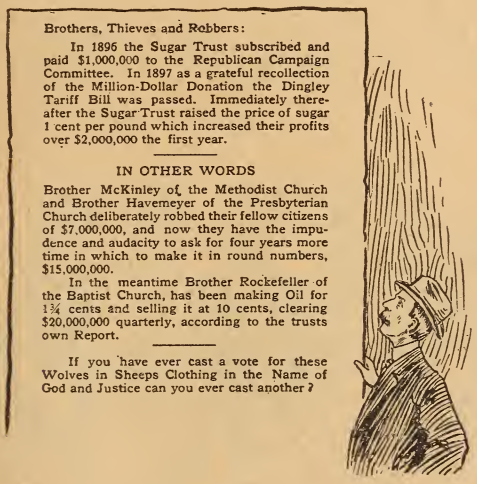
$111,000,000 will be thrown away this year on the army. This would pay the running expenses of 18 States.

Statistics prove that the United States has had more paupers under McKinley than under Cleveland's two administrations.

The Jack Ass of the Republican party is Senator Beverage, of Indiana. Gov. Mount, of Indiana, is a relative to Beverage.

It costs Emperor William, of Canton, more to support his army of 100,000 than it does Emperor William, of Germany, his army of over 500,000.

circulation, and thus assisted the Republican party in bearing out their assertion that times would be better under my administration. In addition to this war with Spain was declared, two hundred million dollars worth of bonds were issued. This amount was largely distributed in the the United States through the purchase of provisions, arms, ammunition, in paying salaries to one hundred thousand soldiers, and in wages to that many more laboring men. When we made the war loan of two hundred million, we knew that the bonds, instead of being worth dollar for dollar, would be worth $1.06 or $1.08.


Brothers, Thieves and Robbers:
In 1896 the Sugar Trust subscribed and paid $1,000,000 to the Republican Campaign Committee. In 1897 as a grateful recollection of the Million-Dollar Donation the Dingley Tariff Bill was passed. Immediately thereafter the Sugar Trust raised the price of sugar 1 cent per pound which increased their profits over $2,000,000 the first year.
IN OTHER WORDS
Brother McKinley of the Methodist Church and Brother Havemeyer of the Presbyterian Church deliberately robbed their fellow citizens of $7,000,000, and now they have the impudence and audacity to ask for four years more time in which to make it in round numbers, $15,000,000.
In the meantime Brother Rockefeller of the Baptist Church, has been making Oil for 1¾ cents and selling it at 10 cents, clearing $20,000,000 quarterly, according to the trusts own Report.
If you have ever cast a vote for these Wolves in Sheeps Clothing in the Name of God and Justice can you ever cast another ?

We sold them at par and manipulated affairs in such a way that certain parties made from twelve to sixteen million dollars out of the loan. Large army contracts had to be made, certain privileged parties were given these contracts, and thousands of dollars in rebates were paid. Transports had to be purchased, and the people could see that under the circumstances we needed them at once. This gave us an opportunity to pay large prices and to get a rakeoff from these, both on the Atlantic and Pacific. Army camps had to be located. These camps were located at such points where railroads running to the camps would be willing to give us large rebates for the transpor-

Farmers and Dairymen, BEWARE!

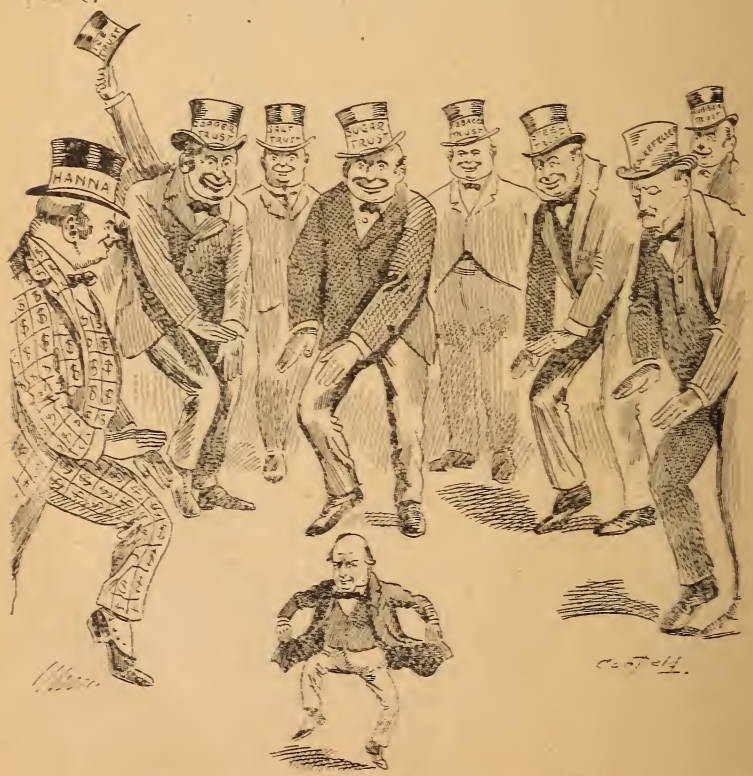
The Republicans are going to tell you this fall that they have put a tax on Oleomargarine of ten cents per pound. It is a lie. The tax is only one-fourth of one cent. per pound. The tax of ten cents per pound is on colored imitations of butter of which there is but one pound sold to 177 pounds of Oleomargarine.

Our Imperial Huckster is Monarch of lands he will never survey.

Ill can he rule who can not **RULE HIMSELF.**

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

McKinley's man Rathbone expended tens of thousands of dollars in furnishing a palace and in purveying music and other accessories of flamboyant display. The reports are quite in keeping with intimations that have been made, and need cause no [illegible] e.



LITLLE WILLIE DOESN'T DARE TO STOP.

tation of troops. After a certain regiment had remained at a certain camp for, say one month, we would send an investigating committee down there, who would claim that the camp was not in sanitary quarters. We would then move the entire regiment with all its supplies and stores seven or eight hundred miles, as we did, for instance, when we moved the camp from Alabama to Fernandena. This increased railroad bills and rebates. Clothing had to be purchased for the troops in a hurry, ships had to be chartered from private individuals as we did not have enough of our own; these things, like many others, gave opportunities for plunder and pillage. We sent fifteen or twenty thousand troops to Cuba, giving the officers in charge large amounts of money for what supplies they could purchase there; this gave other opportunities for rebates. We also let a big contract for government meat in Chicago, we paid a big price for meat which was of inferior quality, the people here discovered our plot. I appointed a meat investigating committee, made their decision myself and got out of the trouble as easy as possible. In order to smooth the troubled waters and quiet the American public, we made a deal with Alger whereby we blamed everything on him and kicked him out of the cabinet, paying him a large amount to keep mum.

The navy had to be increased, large amounts of stores purchased for them, boats purchased, as dispatch boats, torpedo boats, cutters, etc., these all had to be supplied with guns and ammunition. The officers had to be supplied with large amounts of pocket money in case of emergency, and this gave us another opportunity for rebates and rakeoffs. When we took Porto Rico we found it in bad shape, we put an army over there which had to be clothed and fed. We gave the governor of Porto Rico $2,095,000 for public improvements, but what the rakeoff will be on this I cannot say at present.

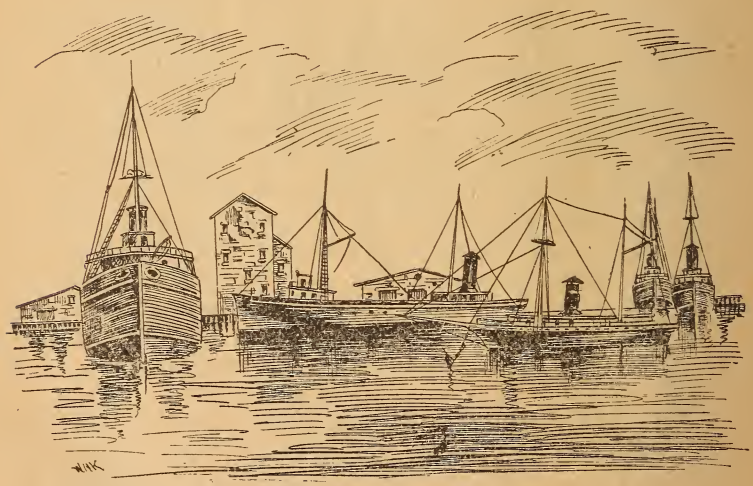
Our first war was just and was a great success from the standpoint of plunder and pillage. This gave us the war fever and Commodore Dewey having destroyed Montejo's fleet in Manila bay and the Filipinos being in a state of revolution, this gave us an excellent opportunity for more pillage and more plunder.

WHAT THE NATIONS PAY FOR ARMOR PLATE

France	$350.00	per ton
Germany	290.00	"
Russia	260.00	"
Italy	300.00	"
Great Britain	410.00	"
United States	**545.00**	"

The American people are not likely to forget that Porto Rico is forced by the trust administration to submit to taxation without representation, and yet become a part of a government that wouldn't.

The embezzlement of Public Funds in Cuba exceeds anything the Spainards were ever accused of.



Having sized up United States congress and feeling that it would be impossible for us to obtain the consent of that body to officially declare war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, Mr. Hanna, his advisers and myself decided we would have another war in spite of them. I was instructed to manipulate affairs in a certain way whereby it would appear to the American public and to the world at large that I was at least partially obliged to compel the Filipinos to lay down their arms. We knew, however, that they had been fighting for their liberty for three hundred years and that for this reason alone they would be, upon release from the Spanish yoke, unwilling to bear the burden of an American yoke; this started another war. Transports had to be bought on the Pacific. A large number of men had to be put into the field. Flour, tobacco and supplies had to be purchased which pleased the trusts, this gave us an opportunity for large rakeoffs and rebates from other large contracts. In fact, in the Philippine war we made purchases from at least thirty-seven different trusts. General Otis had to be supplied with two or three million dollars' worth of supplies a week. Twenty thousand horses and mules had to be purchased and transported. Otis was given about a million dollars a week to buy Australian beef and other supplies available in the Pacific; all these things with many others offered grand opportunities for the raising of corruption funds. We instructed our representatives in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines to encourage all parties to buy franchises and monopolies, the sale of which are a great source of remuneration.

The sugar trust came along one day and asked us to put a 15 per cent tariff on sugar, we demanded the price and got it; what our future policy will be in regard to franchises and monopolies in the various cities, towns and provinces of our new possessions and the tariff regulations between the mother country and the colonies is as yet a subject for speculation. We will merely wait for the highest bidders.

We favored the national banks by giving them government funds to use without interest under the pretext of making subtreasuries out of the bank. The banks

IN THE SPRING OF 1897

Not anticipating a large exportation of wheat at a high figure or the natural results of a war with a foreign country, the Republicans threw over $300,000,000 worth of silver on the market in order to hold good their promise, that McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity. Is this not positive proof that Bryan's financial policy is good when the Republicans will decry it and follow it at the same time?

When a man at the head of a great public department devotes his attention to almost anything except his official duties, then incompetency and dishonesty may be expected to run riot in that department. Postmaster General Smith is such a man. While he has been running around the country expounding all the politics of the President, defending the Porto Rico tariff, and making war on the Republican organization in his own state, the Postoffice Department has been without the supervision which he should have given it. To Mr. Smith's neglect of his official duties must pe attributed the fact that Neely's operations were so long undetected. To his neglect may be ascribed also the scandals in the Washington postoffice and the existence of similar malfeasance in Porto Rico.

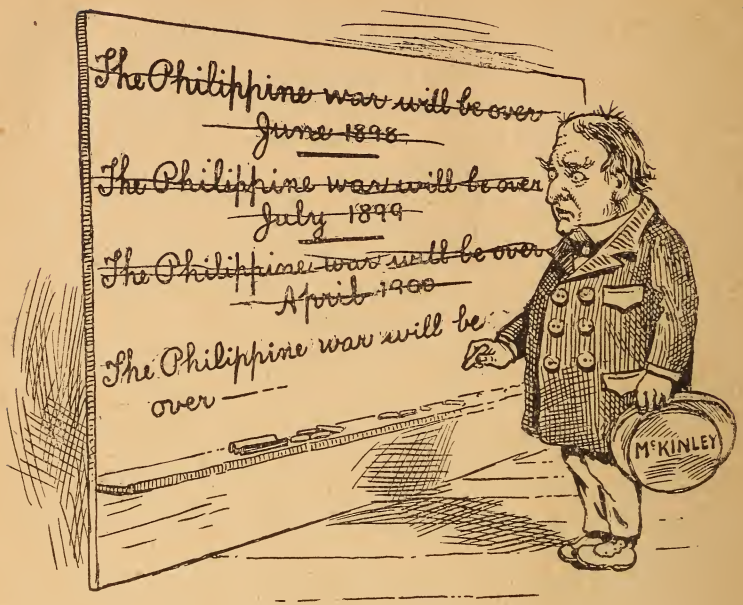
loaned out this money, making big interest on it, thus giving us another opportunity for pillage and plunder. Four billion dollars' worth of trusts have sprung up under our administration, all of which desire us to sap the blood from the common people. We do this wherever it is practical, upon the dividential plan.

The inside facts in regard to these matters are often very complicated and in other cases very simple. There are certain things the details of which Mr. Hanna informs me while in others I am often not considered, but a general estimation of the profits to the favored classes from four years of my administration would not be less than eight or nine hundred million dollars, while if I am allowed another lease of four years' time, the amount cleared up by Hanna and his associates may reach one billion dollars. In addition to these large profits the war had given us an opportunity to heal the gaping wounds of thousands of sore-headed politicians and would-be-office-seekers.

It has given us an opportunity to employ a large number of officers and men at large salaries who will always be supporters of our administration. It has also put us on the right side of at least five hundred contractors. It has also created for us 50,000 votes which were taken from the Democratic ranks, because the officers and sailors in the navy and the officers and soldiers in the army hear but one side of the question and that is the Republican side.

U. S.—Do you know anything about how Mr. Hanna made three million dollars out of a coal deal and lowered the wages of miners at the same time?

McK.—The facts of the case are these: Mr. Hanna, like a cat watches a mouse, kept his eye on the available supply of coal. One day the time was ripe for him to corner the coal market and he did it. At the various lake docks, at Pittsburgh, at Wheeling, at Louisville and various other coaling depots throughout the country, the supply got low and Hanna saw it. He dispatched his agents to coal mines all over the country with instructions to lease the same, also to make special arrangements with those coal operators who did not care to lease their mines,

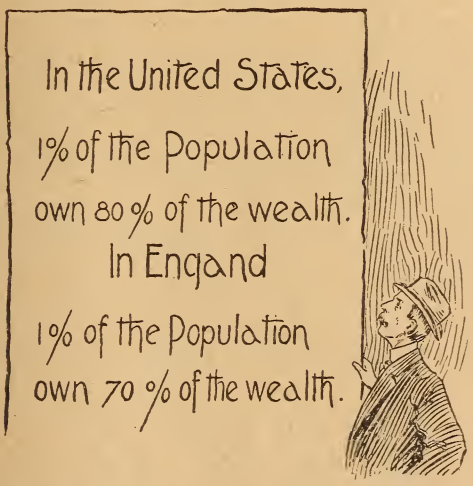

The Philippine war will be over June 1898
The Philippine war will be over July 1899
The Philippine war will be over April 1900
The Philippine war will be over
McKINLEY

McKinley is repairing the $3,000,000 military road he bought for the people. He is paying the Porto Ricans that are working on it 3c. per hour.

With the trusts regulating production and the banks regulating the volume and dictating the kind of currency, His Majesty is having things pretty much his own way.

The administration spent $60,000 of the peoples money entertaining our Lying General at Rochester. Otis will be a great man until after election.

that they should pay a certain price per ton to the miners. Mr. Hanna worked all the mines that fell to him through his marriage, all the mines he had purchased himself and all the mines his representatives had leased, to their full capacity. The profits on coal were good all this time, but Hanna did not sell. Later on he worked these mines night and day, accumulating along the Ohio river at the various coaling points thousands and thousands of bushels of coal. At the various lake ports he had thousands of tons. The miners were still at work, but Hanna did not sell. As the price of coal kept steadily advancing the other mine operators smelt a rat, but they were powerless in the hands of the mighty Hanna.



One day a bundle of telegrams were sent to his foremen at each mine, instructing them to cut the wages of miners to the lowest possible notch. This threw every miner in the mines operated by Hanna into a strike. The miners operating mines of other coal companies naturally struck in sympathy and a panic ensued. The blast furnaces, the tin mills, the glass factories, the railroads, the steamboats and manufacturing plants all over the country were short of coal, and none had coal but Hanna.

Country.	Population.	Official Salaries.
Prussia	32,000.000	3,100.000
Spain	17,500.000	2,040.000
Italy	30,000.000	2,920.000
Austria-Hungary	42,000.000	3,538.000
Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweeden, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Saxony and Servia combined		3,280.000
Cuba	1,400.000	4,000.000

Rathbone's High Living.

Many stories have been told of the Rathbone establishment. Shortly after he went there Rathbone moved into a mansion. He had fountains playing in the yards. He had horses and livery, lavish entertainments, expensive concerts and musicales at which the most renowned bands and orchestras in the island were engaged. When he assumed office at Havana, Major Rathbone fitted out in the most lavish style a suite of offices for himself in one of the public buildings. It cost the Cubans nearly $5,000 for the decoration and furnishing of these offices. Surrounding his home were the most expensive and luxuriant tropical plants. Every modern convenience was supplied him. The Cubans paid the bills.

GOLD MINING PRIVILEGES, GIVEN AWAY

To say that the special Gold mining concessions granted to Cape Nome fortune seekers, by Secretary of War Root, were granted without a money consideration, is equivalent to denying the existance of human nature.

Hanna and McKinley are working over time trying to cover up colonial rottenness.

McKinley's friends, if he has any, should make it their mission to bring him back to earth again.

The leases of the mines that Hanna obtained from other parties were about to expire, and Hanna did not care

McKINLEY—"What's that noise, Mark."
HANNA—"Hush Bill! It sounds like the solid Southwest and North voting for Bryan and Stevenson.

how soon. The other mine owners desired a settlement of affairs, but Hanna would not settle. The wives and

For a first-class sham and fraud, the Industrial Commission is second to none.

William McKinley, alias, President of the United States.

European dailies claim that the present American Govermental System is honey-combed with fraud.

Ex-attorney General, Frank Monnett of Ohio, (Republican) claims Hanna and McKinley cannot carry their own State.

All mail consigned to the traveling Governor of Kentucky, should be addressed to W. S. TAYLOR,
Anywhere Enroute.
but Kentucky.

Hanna, in his excitement said, "God gave us the Philippines." Poor Mark—how does he know?

The quicker we get out of Cuba, the better it will be for McKinley.

A corker—McKinley's war record.

children of miners to the number of 50,000 or 60,000 were left with barely the staff of life. The price of coal kept going up all the time. Hanna shortly afterwards sold out when he saw it was not advisable for him to hold out any longer, at a profit of $3,000,000. But still the strike against the struggling miners continued until they were forced to give up to save their families from starvation.

U. S.—Is this the kind of man, Mr. McKinley, that you have chosen as your manager and political adviser? O, where is your love for the laboring man?

McK.—I answered this question once before and cannot answer it again.

U. S.—Is Mark Hanna a member of the iron trust?

McK.—He is.

U. S.—Is he a member of the steel trust?

McK.—Yes.

U. S.—Is he a member of the wire trust?

McK.—Yes.

U. S.—Why is it you associate with a man that goes into combines of all descriptions to sap the legitimate profits of labor?

McK.—Because he is powerful.

U. S.—Why is it that you are always talking about your "plain duty" when your duty is so plain that a child could follow it?

McK.—It pleases my followers and has a soothing effect upon those religiously inclined.

U. S.—I suppose your "God and destiny and Providence of God theories" are used for the same purpose?

McK.—They are.

U. S.—What kind of censorship have you at Manila?

McK.—In every instance where the suppression of the truth will be of advantage to my administration, the censor is instructed to withhold it.

U. S.—Has Otis made any mistakes?

McK.—He has made some.

U. S.—Why is it that we do not hear of his mistakes?

McK.—Because it would damage the party.

U. S.—Have you ever made any blunders yourself?

McKINLEY
FATALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR
SOLIDIFICATION OF SMALL INDUSTRIES BY THE TRUSTS
FATALITIES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
ANNEXATION OF PORTO RICO

Looking Backward.

CUBAN RAILROAD SCANDAL.

There are revelations about the military railroad which was built by contract around the city of Havana, for the alleged purpose of facilitating the movement of troops.

This railroad cost $110,000, and was billed to the McKinley government at $342,611. The extra eleven dollars were tacked on doubtless to show the exact and accurate method which was used in estimating the cost.

An interesting question in this matter, is, who got the difference between the actual cost of this road and the sum paid for it by the government.

It is not likely that any answer will be found to this inquiry, for McKinley and Hanna are extremely anxious to smother all investigation, and are doing all they can to smother the postal scandal.

But there is a rich field for inquiry as to corruption in the Philippines. In an order just come to light, issued November 18, 1899. General Otis says, "that alleged cases of bribe-taking, of the acceptance of gifts from inferiors; and of like misconduct by persons holding positions in the military or civil service have of late been brought to the attention of this headquarters." General Otis added that he was "constrained to the belief that these reports, which are in the nature of general complaints, have a more or less substantial foundaton."

But Otis came home, leaving the matter as he found it, and the bribe-takers and givers will be left unmolested so long as McKinley remains in power.

McK.—I have, but the administration will not admit it.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that in the early part of 1896 members of corporations subsidized a number of the great metropolitan dailies in order to throw public sympathy in favor of the gold standard?

McK.—At least twenty of them were influenced for that purpose.

U. S.—Did you go to war with Spain on a business basis or under a cloak of humanity.

McK.—Both.

U. S.—Are there any lies on the military records?

McK.—Yes.

U. S.—What was the report of the French naval officers to their government regarding the damage inflicted on Morro Castle by Admiral Sampson?

McK.—That no damage of any importance was inflicted.

U. S.—Why is it that you did not censure Admiral Sampson for informing Secretary Long that he had blown Morro Castle to the four winds of heaven?

McK.—That would be a boom for Schley, who is a Democrat, and it would reflect upon the administration, which has wrongfully upheld Sampson.

U. S.—What are the three principal parts of the Republican party?

McK.—Piety, plunder and politics.

U. S.—How many government stenographers did Otis have in the Philippine Islands?

McK.—One hundred and twenty-five.

U. S.—How many government clerks?

McK.—Three hundred and fifty.

U. S.—How many army officers had he with him?

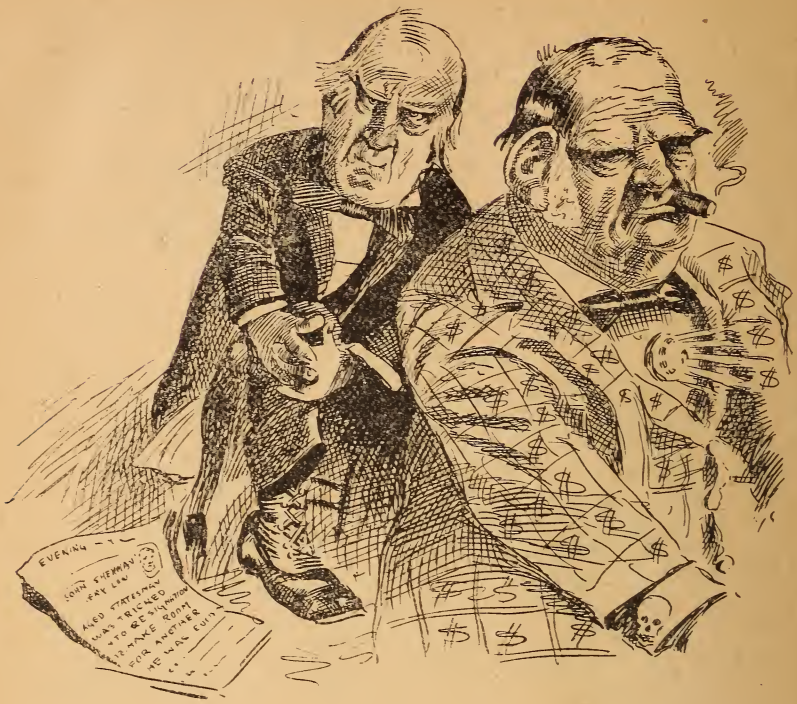
McK.—Seven hundred and fifty.

U. S.—How many American soldiers had he under his command?

McK.—Sixty thousand.

U. S.—If Mr. Bryan's followers had spent the same amount of money upon him in the fall of 1896 as the Republican party spent on you, where would you have been now?

McK.—Practicing law in Canton, Ohio.



MARK and MAC.

THE PRESIDENT—"Mark, you have honored yourself and your State, in the Senate; but did we not commit a small wrong in ousting old John Sherman?"

HANNA—"That may be a woman's view of it, but I had to hail from somewhere. I suppose you think I should have come from Indian Territory?"

THE PRESIDENT—"That's right, Mark; you are always logical."

U. S.—What is your definition of a rebel?

McK.—A rebel is a poor man who refuses to do what a rich man tells him to do.

U. S.—Did you learn this definition when you went to school?

McK.—No, I learned it here at Washington.

U. S.—If you really desired to secure peace with Aguinaldo, as you said you did, why is it that you did not submit your dispute to arbitration?

McK.—Because in this case it would have been impossible for me to appoint the arbitration committee myself and I would have had no guarantee as to what decision the arbitration committee would have arrived at.

U. S.—When you said to Aguinaldo, you must submit yourself and your people to my authority and dictation or take the consequences, what consequences did you mean?

McK.—Death.

U. S.—Do you think that in your civil capacity you have a lawful right to employ the American army to suppress a rebellion in a country over which you have no jurisdiction?

McK.—As I have said before, "might makes right" in cases where spoils can be obtained by the exercise of strength.

U. S.—Are you a gentleman?

McK.—Yes.

U. S.—Well, why was it that you did not send your carriage to the depot to meet Agoncilo, the representative of the struggling Filipinos, and bring him to the White House?

McK.—It would have been bad politics.

U. S.—What would Mr. Lincoln have done had he been President when Agoncilo desired a conference with him?

McK.—He would have brought Agoncilo to the White House in his carriage, asked him to sit down and make himself at home, and tell him all about the Filipinos; he would have stated to Agoncilo that the Americans were the friends of the Filipinos, that we were glad Dewey went there, that he and his countrymen had had a bad

YE CONSUMERS OF REPUBLICAN DOPE LOOK AT THESE FIGURES.

The Per Capita Expenses of Our National Government.

In 1830 they were $1.30. In 1860 they were $1.89.
In 1890 they were $2.15. In 1899 they were $10.00.

for every man, woman and child in the United States. Do you see any prospect of improvement in the future? We are hoarding a great surplus in the treasury and maintaining excessive war taxes for no other purpose than the pleasure, "fun" and profit of spending them.

There is a surplus in the treasury of $151,000,000 without counting the $150,000,000 gold set aside as a reserve fund. Of the surplus of $151,000,000, $117,000,000 is left free of interest with national banks to loan out at whatever rates they can get. Secretary Gage estimates the excess of taxes collected next year over expenditures—and they are on the most extravagant scale—at $82,000,000. And yet the war taxes are continued, and the chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, Mr. Payne, is quoted as saying that these taxes yield over $100,000,000 a year.

Every penny of this money comes out of the pockets of the people. The masses are robbed in order that congressmen may vote subsidies to rich corporations.

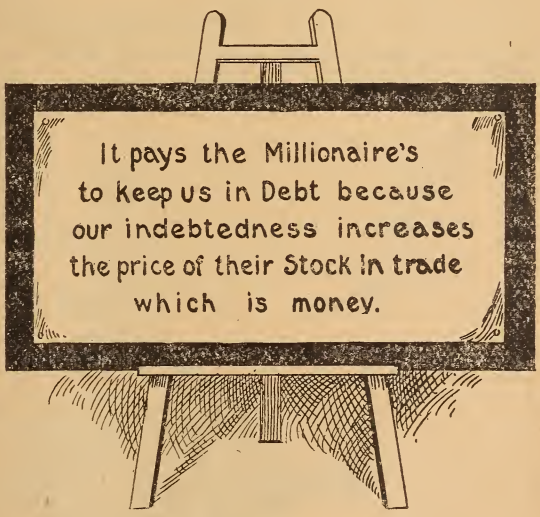
Think of an expenditure per capita increasing from $1.30 to $10 and imagine what a difference there is between the days of early simplicity and the present time of trusts, luxury and taxation.

time with those Spaniards for several hundred years, and that as they were the first republic to rise in Asia, that we would give them a helping hand. Mr. Lincoln would have told him to go to the cable office and wire Aguinaldo that the United States sent him greetings and that they would protect his republic against stronger nations.

U. S.—Give us a brief history of just how you treated Agoncilo?

McK.—I refused to see him, I would not answer his letter, and I treated him with silent contempt.

U. S.—When Agoncilo cabled Aguinaldo how you had treated him, what do you suppose were the feelings of Aguinaldo?


It pays the Millionaire's
to keep us in Debt because
our indebtedness increases
the price of their Stock in trade
which is money.

McK.—He knew that it foreboded evil to himself and his countrymen. After Aguinaldo had received this message he was not willing to give up in despair, but he sent two soldiers to pass through the American lines in further pursuit of peace.

U. S.—What did the American soldiers do then?

McK.—They began shooting. The Governor General ordered that the Filipino soldiers be shot down.

U. S.—What did you do when you heard of this shooting?

THE SENATORIAL SHELL GAME.

Hanna.—Come in and try it Boys, YOU CAN'T LOOSE.

McK.—I sent 30,000 more soldiers to those islands to hunt down the Filipinos and shoot them just as the Spaniards did.

U. S.—What did Spain call their commanding officer in those islands?

McK.—A Governor General.

U. S.—What is your commanding officer?

McK.—A Governor General.

U. S.—Why did you buy the Spanish river gun boats?

McK.—We bought them for the same purpose that Spain used them for, viz., to send them up the river to kill the Filipinos.

U. S.—Is it not a fact that the American soldiers reluctantly obeyed the commands of their officers to shoot these poor people down just as the Spaniards had done before them?

McK.—It has been stated to me that such was the case.

U. S.—When all the people of the world, 1, 400,000,000 of them, can all be put in Cherry County, Nebraska, and each individual have 73 square feet for themselves, why is it that you are so engrossed in attempting to obtain possession of the land of others?

McK.—It was not me, but my managers, that brought about this status of circumstances.

U. S.—Could not the money that is being squandered in those islands have been spent in your own country to better advantage?

McK.—If the money had been expended here in canals and public improvements, that would have resulted in permanently expanding our trade at home, it would have been far better. It would have connected Lake Michigan with Lake Erie, or the Mississippi River with Lake Superior. If it had been expended for irrigation it would have made a fertile garden out of 57,000,000 acres of arid soil in South Dakota, Colorado and Arizona. It would have added millions of home owners to our present population and enobled and benefited mankind without slaughtering precious souls.

U. S.—If it is lawful for a nation to spend money for

POSTAL SCANDALS IN WASHINGTON, TOO.

Oliver H. Smith, of the Washington Post Office, has been drawing three salaries.

According to a report made by an expert to controller Robert J. Tracewell, of Indiana, the money irregularity paid out for the quarter ending September 30, 1898, amounted to between $20,000 and $30,000.

Six women have drawn salaries of $600 per year, without performing any work therefor.

An editor of an Italian journal in Chicago, it is said, was allowed to charge the expenses of a long trip through the West Indies, amounting to over $2,000, to the Washington Post Office.

It is also charged that traveling expenses of department officials, who were not on public business, and expenses for trips of private citizens only nominally connected with the service, have been paid, to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars, out of funds strictly belonging to the Washington Post Office, and out of the military postal fund. Postmaster Merritt is exonorated from any responsibility, as it is said he had no control over matters. A long list of witnesses is recommended to the Postmaster General, to aid in his investigation. It involves Chief Inspector Cochran of the Postoffice Department, Fourth Assistant Bristow, who has gone to Cuba to clear up the frauds there; George W. Beavers, chief of the salary and allowance division, and the files of the Controller of the Treasury.

Another story concerns the father-in-law of a high official in the department, who was made postmaster of a town near San Juan, and spent about $2,000 on a spree on the way there. Then he was put on the rolls as a $1,400 clerk. Supplies, it is said, have been furnished at fancy prices by friends of the high officials, dead ones were carried on the rolls and everything was hushed by influence. Numerous other instances are alleged in which it is claimed officials of the office have used their influence to secure the allowance of irregular accounts by the auditors, and an inquiry is demanded.

expansion of our commerce abroad, is it not lawful for the same nation to spend money in a war for expansion at home?

McK.—It may be lawful, but it would be impossible for our representatives to sell franchises and monopolies in our own country. There would have been less opportunities for profit, pillage and plunder, had the money been expended in home expansion.

U. S.—Where was the idea of a standing army born?

McK. In monarchy. A war in which our citizen soldiers will not fight is an unjust war, but the standing army will fight anywhere and any place.

U. S.—Is not this positive truth that a republic with a standing army, a despotic president and submissive congress is in danger?

McK.—It is positive proof.

U. S.—Does it pay to subjugate foreign people?

McK.—The Romans tried it, it depleted their treasury, and Rome fell in ruins. Spain tried it and now lies humiliated, and an object of pity among nations.

U. S.—That is sufficient; the American people will record their verdict November 6. I can only state that if I were in your place I would prepare to return to Canton.

SHADES OF THE PAST.
We, too, have trod that road.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

TRUSTS.

(The man who broke the bank.)

There's a certain crowd of men we know
Who are buying up the earth.
They form things they now call trusts
To take away the poor man's crusts.
If you ask a rich man, what's a trust?
He's sure to answer you, my boy,
Of course you know that they are few
And are formed to benefit.

But in 1900 you bet
We are going to fight those trusts;
We will fight them to the wall,
We are bound to make them fall;
For with men of courage who won't fight shy
We are bound in duty to make them fly;

There's a trust on beer, there's a trust on ale,
There's a trust, they say, on rum,
Theres a trust on chewing gum,
There's a trust on making bums,
There's a trust on spades
And I'm afraid
They will have a trust upon old maids,
So what are we going to do in 1900?

There's a trust on lumber, there's a trust on gas,
There's a trust on boots and shoes,
There's a trust on brass,
There's a trust on glass,
There's a whiskey trust on booze,
There's a trust on ice,
There's a trust on rice,
There's a trust, they say, for making dice;
But I'll vote against the trusts, in 1900.

There's a trust on copper, there's one on tin,
There's a trust, they say, on rope;
There's a trust on sugar,
There's one on oil,
There's a trust on smoking dope;
Now with all of these trusts
And all of these busts,
And old Mark Hanna a copping the dust,
We will vote for Billy Bryan, in 1900.

"WE ARE GOING TO DROP YOU NOW."

(Good-bye, my lover, good-bye.)

When you went to the country in ninety-six,
Good-bye, "McKinley," good-bye,
They claimed you were brave, had fought in the war,
Good-bye, "McKinley," good-bye,
But now we find you were Company Cook,
Good-bye, "McKinley," good-bye,
And messenger boy for General Crooke,
Good-bye, "McKinley," good-bye.

Good-bye, Crookedness,
Good-bye, Corruption,
Good-bye, Conspiracy,
We are going to leave you now.

You deserted the army at Cedar Creek,
Good-bye, "Deserter," good-bye,
With you're little brown mare you left very quick,
Good-bye, "Deserter," good-bye,
But Sheridan met you seven miles in the rear,
Good-bye, "Deserter," good-bye,
And now we have records that look very queer,
Good-bye, "Deserter," Good-bye.

Good-bye, "Soup Jack,"
Good-bye "Messenger Boy,"
Good-bye, "Deserter,"
We are going to drop you now.

You have robbed the farmer and laborer alike,
Good-bye, "Church Member," good-bye,
And the Philippine death roll is kept out of sight,
Good-bye, "Church Member," good-bye,
You have given the banks the most of our dough,
Good-bye, "Church Member," good-bye,
And supported a harem for the Sultan of Jolo,
Good-bye "Church Member," good-bye.

Good-bye, "Scandal,"
Good-bye, "Deception,"
Good-bye, "Hypocrisy,"
We're going to drop you now.

When you went to war in ninety-eight,
Good-bye Plain Duty, good-bye,
You said you would set the Cubans free,
Good-bye Plain Duty, good-bye,
We will snow you under on election day,
Good-bye Plain Duty, good-bye,
You will wish you were up in the Hudson Bay,
Good-bye, Plain Duty, good-bye.

Good-bye, "Rebates,"
Good-bye "Rake-Offs,"
Good-bye "Plunder,"
We are going to drop you now.

We have clothed you and fed you for 24 years,
Good-bye, "McKinley," good-bye,
In your second term plot we cannot appear,
Good-bye, "McKinley," good-bye,
You had better go back to the Old Sparrow Inn,
Good-bye, "McKinley," good-bye,
And repent of your Sins before you pass in,
Good-bye, "McKinley," good-bye.

Good-bye, "Hanna,"
Good-bye, "Hanna,"
Good-bye, "Hanna,"
We are going to leave you now.

M'KINLEY AND HIS GANG.

(Solomon Levi.)

My name is Bill McKinley,
I who advocated trusts
Am the agent of Mark Hanna,
Who represents the dust.
We just finished a war with poor old Spain,
Have another on our hands,
And we won't buy goods of any man
Who has not got a stand.

We had trouble with Russell Alger
Because he called us pups;
We had to fire John Sherman,
'Cause he would not divy up.
We won't keep men in office
On any other plan
Except the one adopted by
The bosses of the land.

We built a belt line round Havana—
Cost us sixty thousand a mile.—
If Bryan could only see our bills,
"O, Lord," how he would smile;
Otis cost us five million a week—
He spent his money in heaps—
But finally we had to fire him,
Because he was getting cheap.

And when a Senator comes along,
A war contract to get,
We pay him anything he wants—
How the people do get bit.
They say we can't live always,
And we recognize the fact
That when we once get out of here,
We never will get back.

They say there's thousands starving
On our Porto Rican ranch,
But the minute that they mention it
Mark tells them they are cranks.
We hold the mortgages on the Cubans,
We have sold the Pinos' mines,
While Rathbone has been living on
The best of Spanish wines.

AUG 9 1900

A LANDSLIDE!

FOR BRYAN.

ALL THE MONEY IN THE WORLD CANNOT DEFEAT PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

LIBERTY LOVING PEOPLE DO NOT BELIEVE IN

IMPERIALISM

The South and West are solid for Bryan. It is a forgone conclusion that Kentucky and Nebraska are with him. These two states with Ohio, or Indiana, or Illinois, or New York, or Michigan, or Wisconsin, will give him a majority and he stands a good chance of carrying them all.

LRB O '16

HANNA:–"I CAME DOWN FOR ADVICE
SATAN:– "I RECOGNIZE YOUR SUPERIORITY!

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